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| Algeria | 12.5 | London | 5.35 |
| Belgium | 30.5 | Luxembourg | 20.15 |
| Denmark | 2.50 | Norway | 2.50 |
| France | 1.50 | Portugal | 1.50 |
| Germany | 1.50 | Spain | 1.50 |
| Greece | 1.50 | Sweden | 2.50 |
| Italy | 1.50 | Switzerland | 1.50 |
| Japan | 1.50 | Turkey | 1.50 |
| Netherlands | 1.50 | U.S. Military (EUR) | 50.15 |
| Poland | 1.50 | Yugoslavia | 9.00 |

25-756

During Secret '69 Spy Mission

Navy Said to Falsify Reports Of U.S.-Soviet Sub Collision

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, July 6 (NYT).—The commander of a U.S. Navy submarine, on an intelligence mission, is said to have falsified reports in late 1969 after an unexplained collision with a Soviet submarine, according to former crew members.

The submarine, the USS Gato, was on a highly classified reconnaissance mission as part of what the Navy called the Holystone program when it struck the Soviet submarine about 15 to 25 miles off the entrance to the White Sea, in the Barents Sea, northern Russia, the crew members said. During the collision, they added, the Gato had been within a nautical mile of the Soviet coast.

The Holystone operation involved the use of specially equipped electronic submarines to spy on the waters of the Soviet Union and other nations. The intelligence-gathering operation was initiated in the early 1960s and was named after the submarine's home port, Holystone, N.J.

Because of the collision, the Gato's voyage was about a month short of normal Holystone operations, which usually lasted about 60 days. The submarine left New London, Conn., in mid-October, 1969, and returned about Dec. 1.

Falsification Alleged

The former crew members of the Gato said that a few days after the collision their commanding officer was ordered by the Navy's Atlantic Fleet Command

in Norfolk, Va., to prepare 25 copies of a top-secret, after-action report, alleging that the submarine had broken off its patrol two days before the date of the collision because of a propeller shaft malfunction.

In addition, the crew members said, the Gato commander was told to prepare six accurate reports describing the collision and the events immediately following it, and to deliver them by hand to a unit of the Atlantic Fleet Command after returning to the East Coast.

Capt. Lawrence Burkhardt, the Gato's commanding officer at the time of the collision, is now serving at the Pentagon with the Navy's Bureau of Personnel. He refused to discuss any aspect of the 1969 patrol because of its classified nature.

But Navy officials and high-ranking former members of the Defense Department acknowledged in interviews that the collision, as described by crew members of the Gato, had occurred. The officials also acknowledged that some falsified reports of the incident may have been prepared.

Kissinger Group

But the officials insisted that the collision had been properly reported to the National Security Council and the 40 Committee, the high-level review group headed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, which had approved the Gato mission.

However, dozens of interviews during the last month with intelligence officials who had first-hand knowledge of Holystone

operations in late 1969 were unable to provide any evidence that details of the collision had been fully provided to appropriate members of the National Security Council and the State Department.

In addition, a former official of the Central Intelligence Agency, who said he knew of other incidents involving the Navy's Holystone operations, said that he had not been informed of the Gato's collision.

A well-informed official of the Ford administration who has access to intelligence information said last week, after conducting a check of White House files, that he was unable to find any record of any such thing (the collision) having taken place.

Blank Memories

Meanwhile, six officials who had direct access to activities of the 40 Committee in late 1969 said in interviews that they did not recall anything about the collision, although most of them participated in the committee's meetings.

Only two men, both high-ranking Defense Department officials, were able to say that they had learned of the collision shortly after it happened.

Dozens of interviews with government officials failed to determine why the Navy allegedly decided to order the falsification of the reports. Nor was it possible to determine from whom the Navy reportedly sought to conceal the incident.

A senior official of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



GRIEF—The brother of a victim of Friday's Jerusalem explosion weeps at his funeral.

Sinai Decision Is Delayed by Israel

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, July 6 (NYT).—Israel today postponed for at least a week a decision on the disputed elements of a new Sinai disengagement agreement with Egypt.

After hearing a lengthy briefing by Ambassador Simcha Dinitz on his talks with U.S. officials last week, the Cabinet decided to seek additional "clarifications and elucidations" of the Egyptian position.

A Cabinet spokesman said that the Israeli ambassador would be returning to Washington in order to get a more precise understanding of Egypt's minimum position on territorial and other issues.

A meeting later this week in Bonn between Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger now seemed likely, Israeli officials said, since further Israel-U.S. discussions would be required before the Cabinet makes a decision. Both men will be in the West German capital toward the end of the week. Mr. Rabin on an official state visit and Mr. Kissinger for consultations with West German leaders.

Need to Know

If Israel learned all it needed to know from that and other contacts this week, officials said, a formal decision would be made next week.

Anticipation of the next Israeli negotiating move has been mounting for the last 10 days, after it became known that Egypt had rejected Israel's latest territorial proposals in the Sinai and that the United States was urging Jerusalem to soften its stand.

The diplomatic tension surrounding the expected decision has been fueled in part by public statements from President Ford and Mr. Kissinger, calling on Israel to make the necessary territorial concessions to conclude a second-stage pact.

The recent statements are regarded here as obvious U.S. pressure on Israel to comply with

U.S. wishes. This view may have been partly responsible for the Cabinet's decision not to make a decision today. Mr. Rabin is known to feel strongly that Israel must not appear to buckle under overt U.S. pressure lest it lose all its credibility in the Middle East.

The crucial disputed issue in the negotiations remains the Egyptian demand for a complete Israeli withdrawal from the strategic Sinai mountain passes. Israel regards the passes as the key to the defense of the eastern Sinai and Mr. Rabin has pledged publicly in parliament that Israel will not abandon them for less than an Egyptian commitment to nonbelligerency.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has rejected this demand, however, and consistently demanded

that Israel evacuate the passes entirely in exchange for non-use of force, a less-binding legal formulation.

One of the "clarifications" Israel is seeking is whether Egypt will agree to continued Israeli control of the eastern mouth of the Gidi and Mitla passes.

Dead in Blast Are Buried

JERUSALEM, July 6 (UPI).—Israel today buried the dead of Friday's guerrilla bombing here and troops and police patrolled the city's Jewish and Arab quarters.

Police reports quiet throughout the city and said they were holding six of about 300 Arab suspects who had been rounded up after the bomb exploded in a refrigerator on Zion Square, killing 13 and wounding 78.

Extreme Leftists Regarded As Lisbon Stumbling Block

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, July 6 (NYT).—Extreme left groups to the left of the Communist party are playing a major role in perturbing Portugal's revolution.

The groups, which try to compensate for their organizational weakness by aggressive action, have been noted in the recent political and labor agitation that led President Francisco de Costa Gomes to speak over radio and TV Friday night to try to calm the country.

Yesterday, Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves told the morning daily O Seculo that "letism is a real peril that the Portuguese revolution has to face. The Premier, whose positions are often close to those of the Communist party, repeated the long-standing Communist charge that the extremists were really middle-class reactionaries "masking" with extreme-left ideas.

The armed forces have stated that they want a democratic and

plurilateral transition to a socialist society with political parties, representative institutions and basic freedoms that protect a diversity of opinions. This was set out in a document issued two weeks ago by the ruling High Council of the Revolution, which announced at the same time it would firmly repress the agitation of extreme-left groups.

Hailed by Moderates

The document was hailed as moderate and drew support from moderate groups and from the Communist party whose main tactic has been to follow as closely as possible the armed forces. But the extreme left has been calling for dictatorship of the proletariat, the abolition of such bourgeois creations as political parties and parliament, the organization of the masses and the armed forces into revolutionary councils and the formation of armed militia. Several of the groups are believed to be armed.

Some of the groups have gained influence in factories where they are trying to organize revolutionary councils. They are thus engaged in a race with the Communists, who hate to be outflanked on the left and have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Kissinger Urges Israelis to Take Risks for Peace

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger suggested yesterday that the degree of future U.S. support for Israel would be linked to whether the Israelis "take a chance" and make the territorial concessions needed to bring about a new Egyptian-Israeli accord in the Sinai.

Specifically at issue was Israeli withdrawal from the two strategic mountain passes of Mitla and Gidi. Israel has refused to agree to such a pullout for the limited political concessions offered by Egypt. The United States has been privately urging Israel to accept and thereby provide momentum to the efforts for a diplomatic solution.

Mr. Kissinger, in an interview shown on television last night, said the Israeli choice would be difficult because "whatever decision they make is going to have problems."

Mr. Kissinger said the United States sympathized with Israel's dilemma and said that "we understand their fears" about giving up further territory in the Sinai.

"But we also feel that they must take a chance on making progress toward peace, because any other approach is going to lead to a war sooner or later which is going to have serious consequences, above all for the people of Israel," he said.

Progress Sought

Mr. Kissinger then said: "But the United States will stand behind them in conditions in which we can reasonably say to our people that progress is being made."

Israel has expressed concern that its request for \$2.5 billion in economic and military aid in the fiscal year that began on July 1 would not be fully supported by the Ford administration unless it gave up the mountain passes.

Mr. Kissinger seemed to confirm the Israeli belief.

Mr. Kissinger also warned the Israelis that if no progress were made on an Egyptian agreement, the Geneva Conference would be reconvened and, in addition to problems on an Egyptian-Israeli accord, the Israelis would also have the "same dilemmas" on the Syrian and Jordanian fronts and on other issues, such as the Palestinians.

Death Toll 42

The death toll tonight rose to 42. More than 30 persons were treated for wounds.

A terrorist group threatened today to execute U.S. Army Col. Ernest Morgan within 72 hours unless certain demands were met, wire dispatches reported. Col. Morgan was seized last Sunday during heavy street fighting in Beirut.

[The terrorists made their threat in a note slipped under the doors of news agency offices in Beirut. The agency identified the group as the Organization of Revolutionary Socialist Action, a little-known group. The demands were to distribute food to areas hard hit by the recent urban fighting, to broadcast immediately the seizure of Col. Morgan and to broadcast these demands over the Voice of America.

[Col. Morgan, 43, of Petersburg, Va., is assigned to the U.S. military aid mission in Turkey. He was in transit on his return from a conference of the Central Treaty Organization in Pakistan when he was seized.]

The Shites are a numerous Moslem community who are primarily farmers in the Baalbeck (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

'Carlos' Believed Identified

France Holding 2 Women in Terror Case

PARIS, July 6 (UPI).—A special court has ordered the imprisonment of two foreign women residents on charges of belonging to the international network of the fugitive gunman known as "Carlos," who is wanted on charges of murdering two persons in Paris June 27.

Legal authorities said Samparo Silva-Masmela, 28, a Colombian, has admitted that her apartment served as a sanctuary for the alleged head of a network of political extremists who, police said, are responsible for a number of criminal attacks.

Angela Armstrong, 29, a British subject and a secretary at the College de France, also has been jailed.

In London the weekly newspaper Observer reported today that Scotland Yard has identified Carlos as Ilyich Ramirez Sanchez, 25, the Moscow-educated son of a wealthy Caracas lawyer.

The Observer said that "Carlos" was identified when detectives showed his photograph to the janitor of an apartment building in the Kensington district. The janitor said, "They showed me a picture of this man and I immediately identified him as the boy who used to live here" with his mother and two brothers.

A Scotland Yard spokesman indicated that the report was correct in substance but he declined to confirm it outright. "We are not denying it," he said. He would not elaborate.

French police are seeking "Carlos" in the killing of two agents of the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire, France's counterintelligence agency, and a Lebanese informer.

The Observer said British and French police have established from seized documents that "Carlos" was involved in a raid on the French Embassy in the Hague in September and a grenade attack in Paris the same month in which two persons died.

Communist Party

The Observer said that Ilyich Ramirez Sanchez's father, a member of the Venezuelan Communist party, named his three sons Lenin, Ilyich and Vladimir in honor of Lenin.

The three sons received their secondary education in Moscow where they learned to speak Russian fluently, the newspaper said. Their father then sent them to England with their mother to learn English.

The newspaper said Ilyich

studied economics and last year turned his back on Soviet-style Communism in favor of direct action against capitalism.

It said that, according to associates, Ilyich studied the guerrilla tactics used in Northern Ireland by the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army and "came round to approving the strategy of the IRA."

The two women imprisoned in Paris were charged with cooperating with foreign agents whose activity is endangering the diplomatic security of France—hence the decision to submit their affair to the security court which handles foreign intelligence cases, police said.

Miss Silva-Masmela admitted she had met "Carlos" hours after he allegedly killed the two French counterintelligence agents, police said.

In London yesterday, a court ordered Angela Armstrong, 29, to be held 10 days without bail on firearms charges connected with the hunt for "Carlos."

Miss Otaola, a native of Bilbao in Spain's Basque country, was accused of possessing arms and ammunition allegedly left in a bag in her apartment by "Carlos."

U.S. Senator Says Inspection Confirms Somali Rocket Site

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—Sen. Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla., said today that he confirmed personally Defense Secretary James Schlesinger's statement that there is a Soviet missile facility in the Somali port of Berbera.

However, he said that there is not a missile base, which he defined as a missile-launching facility, capable of supporting the handling, storage, and refueling facility. Sen. Bartlett told a news conference after returning from a three-day fact-finding mission to Berbera at the invitation of the Somali government.

Mr. Schlesinger told the Senate Armed Services Committee June 10: "It is evident that the U.S.S.R. is in the process of establishing a significant new facility, capable of supporting their naval and air activities in the northwest Indian Ocean."

'Soviet Design'

Sen. Bartlett said: "Our trip absolutely confirms this contention. The facilities we saw were of Soviet design. Soviet construction techniques, material and equipment were used. There were a substantial number of Russians in the area despite attempts to remain hidden for the most part."

Sen. Bartlett headed a 10-man team composed of staff members of the Senate Appropriations and Armed Services Committees and technical experts.

He said the group saw a Styx missile crate, fuel tanks of Soviet construction, a Soviet barracks ship, a communications receiver site which Somali escorts said was a Soviet facility, a communications transmitter site also described as a Soviet facility and a missile storage, checkout and assembly site.

The group also visited an airfield and "confirmed the construction to be a large airport facility capable of handling any known aircraft, with prefabricated hangars."

Some Agreement

Noted at Geneva Security Talks

GENEVA, July 6 (AP).—General agreement was reported today at the European security conference that the nations participating will give 21 days' notice of military maneuvers involving at least 25,000 men within 150 miles of national boundaries.

However, final agreement among the 35 nations was delayed by Soviet preference that the notification be on a voluntary basis and Turkey's demand for a special status limiting its notification zone to 62 1/2 miles on its northern and western borders.

Turkey contends that its position bordering Bulgaria, Greece and the Soviet Union Iraq Iran and Syria justifies a special status. Western delegates noted that the Turkish plan would exclude the Turkish plan would exclude key ports of embarkation used by Turkish forces that landed on Cyprus last summer.



President Ford rests during Saturday dip in his new pool.

Ford Goes to Lengths (5) for the Press

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—Confessing that "I feel very embarrassed," President Ford dove into the new \$66,840 White House swimming pool yesterday and swam five laps.

Mr. Ford appeared nervous about making his public debut in the pool.

"I'm not sure I can make it," he told newsmen at the 22-by-55-foot outdoor pool.

He said he thought he might need a life preserver, adding: "I was going to bring an inner tube out." But then, announcing "OK—here we go," he

plunged into the shallow end of the pool.

The President did two laps free-style, one lap breaststroke, one lap backstroke and, announcing he would do "one more," did a final lap free-style.

The pool was completed July 2, paid for entirely by public donations.

It was built to replace an indoor swimming pool in the west wing of the White House. That one was removed during the Nixon administration to provide space for a press center.

Mr. Ford said that he plans to swim 40 laps twice a day for exercise, the way he did in his backyard pool of his home in Alexandria, Va.

"It's a nicer pool than ours by far," the President observed, calling it "just the right length."

He said that his son, Jack, and daughter, Susan, have tried the White House pool and that this was actually his third dip.



President Isabel Peron

Unions Call 2-Day Strike In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, July 6 (Reuters).—Argentine unions headed for a total shutdown at midnight tonight with politicians and defiant union leaders putting pressure on President Isabel Peron to dismiss two of her key ministers.

The two-day strike, called by the General Confederation of Labor (CGT), is nominally to protest government economic policies. But the crisis has brought long-concealed political differences into the open and split the ruling Peronist movement.

The Strong Man

Union leaders and even some Peronist politicians have called on President Peron to dismiss her leading adviser, Social Welfare Minister Jose Lopez Rega, generally regarded as the strong man in the government since the death of Juan Peron a year ago.

The opposition Federal Party headed by conservative Francisco Manrique also disclosed tonight that it had sent the President a demand for the government's resignation—and particularly that of Mr. Lopez Rega.

The independent morning newspaper La Opinion today broke a long-standing taboo by mentioning Mr. Lopez Rega in connection with the activities of the rightist death squad calling itself the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance.

The paper said the army general staff had sent the President a concrete report on the activities of the ultra-right terrorist organization calling itself the Triple A, in which there are references to the minister of social welfare, Jose Lopez Rega.

Government Silent

La Opinion said the army report was presented April with the aim of "clarifying the responsibilities of certain officials" in the activities of the AAA, which has been blamed in at least half of more than 500 political killings in Argentina in the last year.

The government was silent today on what measures it would take to alleviate the effects of the general strike, officially it (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Thais Report Troops Killed 21 Insurgents

One Soldier Slain
In Battle in North

BANGKOK, July 6 (AP).—Twenty-one Communist insurgents and a government soldier were killed this week in a day-long battle in northern Thailand's Pitsanulok Province, an army spokesman said yesterday. The fighting, which erupted in Nakhon Thai District Wednesday, was the biggest single battle since government troops stepped up a campaign to suppress terrorist activity in the region this year. The army spokesman said the fighting occurred near a base that has been occupied by the insurgents for three years. Internal security operations forces used armor and artillery in the battle against an estimated 300 insurgents. However, other reports reaching Bangkok said 800 to 1,000 insurgents were defending high ground against about 2,000 government troops.

Saigon-Hanoi Travel

SAIGON, July 6 (UPI).—Railroads and roads now link Hanoi and Saigon for the first time in more than 20 years, officials have reported. A train-and-bus trip covers the 710 miles between the two capitals in about 40 hours. There has been no regular land travel between the two capitals since 1956, a year after the end of the French Indochina War. The official Saigon Liberation Daily said the inaugural trip from Hanoi to South Vietnam by the rail-and-bus connection was made on Tuesday.

Clashes Denied

BANGKOK, July 6 (Reuters).—The Cambodian government today accused the United States of spreading false propaganda about reported clashes between Khmer Rouge forces and Thai border troops. Radio Phnom Penh, monitored here, said: "The American propaganda has led every day with its reports about alleged border clashes between Khmers and Thais in recent days. Khmer-Thai relations are improving more and more."

Saigon Detains 25

BANGKOK, July 6 (AP).—South Vietnam's Liberation Radio said yesterday that 25 persons were arrested recently during a mass meeting in Thu Dau Mot Province. Three of the detainees were said to be operatives of the CIA. The broadcast, monitored here, said the 25 were accused of failing to register with the new government.

Schlesinger Says War Threat in Korea Receding

WASHINGTON, July 6 (Reuters).—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said in a broadcast today that the possibility of war between North and South Korea had "receded in recent weeks." Mr. Schlesinger, asked during a taped interview if there were a danger of a new Korean war, replied: "I would say whatever possibilities there were, which were basically low, have receded in recent weeks." He said the fall of South Vietnam had led to the view that U.S. efforts in Asia might be collapsing. He said: "I think that they [the North Koreans] have recognized that the United States forces and commitment to Korea remain strong and I believe they will continue to be deterred from any outright aggression." He described the balance of forces between North and South Korea as reasonably satisfactory although he considered that the North Koreans might find a rapid thrust to Seoul tempting.

Cairo Charges Plot. Holds 15 Communists

CAIRO, July 6 (AP).—Fifteen members of an Egyptian Communist organization have been arrested on charges of trying to overthrow President Anwar Sadat's regime, police sources said Friday night. The police said the 15 were attempting to undertake subversive activities in industrial centers in Cairo and the Nile delta town of Mithala Kobra.

Hanoi-Lisbon Tie

TOKYO, July 6 (AP).—North Vietnam and Portugal established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, Hanoi's official Vietnam News Agency announced.



PRO-AMERICAN—Demonstrators in Korat, Thailand, which was put off limits to U.S. troops stationed nearby following clashes between students last week, express views.

After '69 U.S.-Soviet Collision

Navy Said to Falsify Sub Report

(Continued from Page 1)
which is investigating all aspects of U.S. intelligence operations, said in a telephone interview that the committee was looking into a number of command and control questions.

Official Reticent

But the official refused to say specifically whether operations of the 40 Committee and the Navy's Holystone program were under investigation. Crew members aboard the Gato said that the vessel was armed with nuclear weapons, including at least one Subroc torpedo missile, which is capable of destroying a submerged submarine up to 30 miles away.

A crew member said that he had studied the general operations orders for the Gato's Holystone mission in a classified briefing at the Atlantic Fleet Command in Norfolk. The briefing took place in a secure room widely known inside the submarine fleet as the "spook shack," he recalled. At the time, he said, the Gato had just been assigned to the reconnaissance patrol in Soviet waters. The general orders specifically forbade the Holystone submarines to go closer to the Soviet Coast than four nautical miles, outside the three-mile international limit recognized by the United States but well inside the 12-mile limit claimed by the Soviet Union.

Fire Orders

If detected inside the 12-mile limit and threatened, the crew member quoted the general orders as saying, the Holystone submarines "have authority to use weapons." The Gato and all other Holystone submarines were specifically forbidden to use any active electronic or sonar gear while on the secret missions as a means of preventing detection by Soviet anti-submarine devices, the crew member said.

In addition, he said, all of the Gato's outside hatches, including the emergency escape hatch, had been lashed down before the submarine began its cruise from New London. This was necessary, he said, because the hatches, sometimes rattled and could help the Russians detect the vessel. The crew member also said that he and others were provided with an unclassified copy of that could be used to explain their long absence to their families and friends.

A 'Geodetic Survey'

As reconstructed by the crew member, the men were told to say that they were involved in an undersea geodetic survey that was using sonar to study ocean water temperatures to support data collected by satellites. He said the Gato crewmen were to use the cover story "in case we got fished out"—that is, forced to surface by Soviet anti-submarine units.

The Gato's mission, the crew member said, was to sail to the entrance to the White Sea and to track vessels leaving the Soviet submarine base at Archangel, on the sea.

The Gato had been modified before leaving New London, the crew member said, and a special compartment was constructed for eight members of the National Security Agency, which sailed aboard the vessel during its Holystone mission. The men spent much of their time monitoring Soviet communications, the crew member said.

The National Security Agency, which has working components in all three services, is responsible for communications intelligence and routinely participates in all of the Navy's spy missions.

Out of Sonar Reach

Once on station off the entrance to the White Sea, the crew member said, the Gato's mission was to detect and identify Soviet submarines in an effort to pick up their sonar patterns—known as audio signatures—and perhaps get some photographs of the submarine. To do this, the crew member said, the American submarine would covertly trail the Soviet vessel, staying in an area behind the ship's screws, or propellers, where Soviet sonar technicians could not hear the trailing submarine.

At one point, while waiting in the White Sea entrance for a Soviet submarine, the crew member said, the Gato's crew discovered that it had inadvertently drifted to within a nautical mile of the shore.

"We goofed and so the skipper ordered the logs changed to indicate that we hadn't gone that close," the crew member said.

The crew member gave the following account: At about 9 p.m. on the night of either Nov. 14 or Nov. 17, 1969, the Gato made its first contact with a Soviet submarine sailing from the White Sea into the Barents Sea.

Charting Errors

Once the Soviet vessel's course and speed had been determined, the Gato's sonar men were responsible for charting its course. The sonar team made some errors or had some bad data.

As it was later reconstructed, the Soviet vessel was estimated to be traveling at eight knots and its position was fixed in part on that information. In fact, the Soviet vessel was traveling at seven knots and the Gato began overtaking it on the left. As the Gato did so, the Soviet vessel appeared to be turning to the right—since the sonar men reported that its position relative to the Gato was changing. "So we assumed he [the Soviet submarine] had turned to the right and so we turned to the right," the crew member said. "As a result of overtaking him, we crossed his bow. As we reconstructed it, he hit us on about a 90-degree angle—almost perfectly perpendicular to us."

The Gato was struck in the heavy plating that shields the vessel's nuclear reactor and sustained no serious damage, the crewman said.

However, the Gato's weapons officer immediately ran two decks below and prepared for orders to arm the vessel's Subroc nuclear torpedo and three smaller torpedoes that also carried nuclear warheads, he said. Only one authentication—either from the ship's captain or its executive officer—was needed to prepare the torpedoes for launching.

No order came from the Gato's captain because the Soviet vessel—obviously confused—made no attempt to pursue the Gato, the crewman said. Instead, it began utilizing its bathymeter in an apparent effort to determine whether it had struck an underwater object. The Soviet vessel surfaced moments later.

Months afterward, the crew

member said, analysts for the National Security Agency reported that Soviet planes and ships had relentlessly searched the area in an apparent effort to locate the American submarine.

After sailing underwater for nearly two days to reach a part of the Atlantic Ocean where it could break radio silence, the Gato told—in a coded message—Atlantic Fleet headquarters what had happened and requested instructions, the crew member said.

The crew member, who had access to all of the vessel's communications—coded or otherwise—during this period, said that the Gato was initially instructed to sail home.

"Then we started getting orders—marked for 'officers' eyes only'—telling us to prepare two patrol reports," the crew member said. He added:

"We were told to prepare a normal patrol report indicating that the patrol ended on Nov. 12—if the accident took place on the 14th. The idea was to show that we left our station on the 12th."

Separate Report

The crew member also said that the orders then called for a separate report to be filed "describing the entire patrol, including the incident."

"Only six copies were to be prepared and hand-delivered" to the submarine headquarters of the Atlantic Fleet upon arrival, he said.

About 25 copies of the fake report, the normal number, also were to be made, the crew member said.

Left-Right Split Growing in Turkey

By Steven V. Roberts

ANKARA, July 6 (NYT).—An increasingly angry political struggle is developing between the rightist government of Premier Suleyman Demirel and its leftist critics, led by former Premier Bulent Ecevit.

Partisans of the two sides clashed twice within 10 days last month, leaving two persons dead and dozens wounded.

Turkey did not have a multi-party system until after World War II and there have been two military coups in 15 years. There are no signs that the military is preparing to intervene again, but most political analysts here regard the situation as potentially dangerous.

Elections for a third of the Senate are scheduled for October and the campaign is just getting under way. As a diplomat put it, "it's going to be rough around here this fall."

During his first three months in office, Mr. Demirel has opened a dialogue with Greece and resisted pressures to renege on a U.S. arms embargo. Domestically, he has taken several steps to bolster the country's ailing economy, such as lowering the price of fertilizer to increase agricultural production.

Analysts generally agree that while Mr. Demirel has performed better than his critics expected, and that any government is probably better than none, the Premier lacks the strength to deal confidently with Turkey's long-term difficulties.

The rapid growth and industrialization of Turkey has created demands that exceed the country's ability to pay for them.

After inconclusive parliamentary elections in 1973, the Republican People's party headed by Mr. Ecevit formed an uneasy coalition with the National Salvation party, which advocates a return to Moslem virtues. After the Cyprus invasion last summer made Mr. Ecevit a national hero, he resigned and tried to force new elections, but the gamble failed.

The country struggled under caretaker governments for more than six months, until Mr. Demirel patched together a coalition of four rightist parties. With several defections from a fifth party he won a vote of confidence by four votes but the political crisis was hardly resolved.

Mr. Ecevit has been attacking the government for not responding more decisively to the U.S.

Blast Is Fatal To 42 Leftists In Lebanon

Accident Reveals
Links to Guerrillas

(Continued from Page 1)
region and in southern Lebanon, along the border with Israel.

During the last year, Imam Moussa has emerged as an important political figure. At recent rallies, he has appeared with militiamen brandishing Soviet-made rifles and rocket grenade launchers, of the type employed in fighting here during the recent clashes.

The Shittes in the capital have increased as hundreds of persons left the villages along the border with Israel to escape repeated Israeli attacks and incursions. There are also many poor Shittes who have come here to seek employment.

Imam Moussa has maintained close ties with the Palestinian guerrilla leadership. He has been an advocate of sending the Lebanese Army and other armed militia units here to join the guerrillas along the Israeli border.

The Shitte leader has also been a strong advocate of political and social reforms in Lebanon to give the Moslems a stronger voice in government and to channel more funds for the development of the poorest regions.

During the violence in the capital, the Shitte Militiamen were in the thick of the fighting in the Chiah district, where they were joined by Palestinians and other Lebanese leftists in fighting the Phalangist militiamen.

Eastern Europe Ready to Combat Surging Danube

VIENNA, July 6 (Reuters).—Eastern Europe today prepared emergency measures to combat floodwaters surging down the Danube, threatening crops and towns already swamped by heavy rain.

Heavy rainfalls in Austria and southern Germany a week ago swelled the Danube and its level is expected to build up as it passes through Hungary and reaches Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania later this week.

The river is likely to reach a critical level along more than half of its 1,750-mile course.

The worst affected nation appears to be Romania, where President Nicolae Ceausescu ordered a state of emergency Thursday. Thousands of workers, students and soldiers were called out to shore up river banks, help drain the land and harvest crops where machinery could not be used.

The Romanian news agency Agencepres said 80,000 persons were struggling to keep the Dimbrovita River, which flows through Bucharest, within its banks. The river's level was beginning to fall.



A man injured in the explosion of an anti-personnel mine is aided by villagers in northeastern Lebanon.

2-Day Argentine Strike to Put New Pressure on Mrs. Peron

(Continued from Page 1)

legal under the state of siege that has been in force since November.

There was no confirmation of earlier reports that the government might declare a state of emergency, giving the armed forces police powers and the right to draft strikers into military service. Many observers doubt if the government has sufficient military backing to take this step.

Since Wednesday is a national holiday, the country will effectively be paralyzed until Thursday morning.

Much of industry has been at standstill for more than a week, with workers anticipating the CGT decision and staging wildcat strikes and meetings to protest Mrs. Peron's decision to slash negotiated wage increases to a maximum of 50 per cent.

The CGT will allow skeleton crews to maintain water, electricity and gas supplies and hospitals will continue to provide emergency treatment. But railroads, buses and ferry services to Montevideo will be idle.

International telephone and telex services will be cut, although a skeleton staff will insure that news agencies are able to transmit normally, a spokesman said. Restaurants, bars, cinemas and theaters will be closed.

There were unconfirmed reports that Mrs. Peron did not attend yesterday's two-hour cabinet meeting to discuss the crisis.

No statement was issued afterward, but among those who took part in the talks was Raul Lastiri, president of the Chamber of Deputies Lower house of par-

liament, who is first in line to take over the presidency.

Earlier yesterday a bitter debate in the Chamber of Deputies produced an unprecedented call for the resignation of Mr. Lopez Rega.

Economy Minister Celestino Rodrigo, whose 50-per-cent devaluation of the peso last month started the workers' revolt, also came under fire during the debate.

Many workers and members of the ruling Justicialist movement blame the welfare minister for the crisis, pointing out that he was behind the appointment of Mr. Rodrigo.

After the cabinet meeting, there were unconfirmed reports that Mrs. Peron would appoint state administrators to run the CGT and possibly declare a state of emergency.

Far Left Held Disruptive In Portugal

(Continued from Page 1)

begin to organize "committees for the Defense of the Revolution" while heaping opprobrium on the "pseudo revolutionaries."

The armed forces are in a similar situation. The 1st Light Artillery Regiment, stationed on the outskirts of Lisbon, is believed to be dominated by Maoists. Potentially more serious is the effort by the leftists to drive a wedge between moderate and radical officers within the Council of the Revolution, an effort that led to rumors last week of an open split and of efforts at a coup.

Because he is known to be opposed to the political parties and to favor worker control everywhere, Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who was only a major 14 months ago when he directed the operations that overthrew the old regime, has become a hero of the far left. When Gen. Costa Gomes made his radio-TV talk to reaffirm the cohesion of the armed forces, he was flanked by Premier Goncalves and Gen. de Carvalho as a way of scotching rumors that the Premier had lost power and that the general was trying to seize it.

Land Expropriation

LISBON, July 6 (UPI).—The government has decided to expropriate farms that exceed 282.5 acres.

The Cabinet Friday approved a bill providing for the land seizures. The action was announced yesterday.

The newspaper Diario de Lisboa, noting the dates of the Portuguese revolution and two subsequent rightist coup attempts, said:

"Almost 15 months after the 25th of April, almost 10 months after the 28th of September, five months after the 11th of March, one of the fundamental measures of the Portuguese revolution—land reform—finally gets under way."

An information Ministry official said it was not immediately possible to estimate how much land would eventually fall under the expropriation measures. But he pointed out that it has been estimated that in one province, Evora, a third of the 200,000 acres has been lying fallow for up to 10 years and is covered with scrub.

Communist Unit Held In Bombings in Syria

DAMASCUS, July 6 (UPI).—Syrian authorities have rounded up members of an underground Communist group responsible for several Damascus bombings, including that of the U.S. Information Office and the Egyptian Embassy. Interior Minister Ali Zaza said today.

He said that members of the so-called Arab Communist Organization confessed their crimes and were referred to trial before the Supreme State Security Court. Other sources said that about 20 members of the group were arrested a few days ago after a shootout with police.

Indian Aides Push Reform Measures

Moves Called Effort
To Divert Attention

NEW DELHI, July 6 (NYT).—The Indian government today stepped up its campaign of economic reforms and advances that its critics say is designed to deflect attention from the political crisis.

In almost a crusading atmosphere, officials in different parts of the country jumped on the bandwagon of economic reform during the weekend, announcing plans for land redistribution, refinancing of agriculture and for greater production of food and manufactured goods.

"Nation Welcomes Historic Economic Declaration by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi," declared red and white wall posters have been going up in New Delhi on the yellow cement walls that just two weeks ago had borne slogans demanding that Mrs. Gandhi resign.

That was before the government, citing threats to the national security, declared a state of emergency, assumed sweeping powers, imposed rigid press censorship and arrested thousands of its political opponents.

Disidents Arrested

The arrests continued today several parts of the country under the ban order that was announced on Friday against several dissent organizations that the government says are subversive.

Informed Indians attach significance to the fact that for the first time a few arrests were made in the southern state of Tamil Nadu, which is one of the two states whose governments are not under the control of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party.

Some government opponents have looked to Tamil Nadu State and to its capital, Madras, as a possible rallying point for some kind of resistance. But the fact that it is now making arrests under the central government order would be a blow to those hopes.

In Gujarat, the other state without a Congress party government, 100 lawyers, in a secret meeting in a basement yesterday, denounced the federal government's rigid censorship of the newspapers.

Cautious Mood

The fact that they met secretly was an indication of the cautious mood in the political circles touched off last month by Mrs. Gandhi's conviction of a relatively minor election violation.

In the 10 days since the state of emergency was declared, the government has sought to invade its economic sanctuaries, playing down its political aspect. The Ministry of Steel and Mines, in a statement today calling for increased steel production, said it was making changes that would result in "the entire steel industry gearing itself up to the tasks flowing from the declaration of national emergency."

Economic Offensive

The Ministry of Agriculture summoned the chief ministers of India's 22 states to the capital for meetings starting tomorrow on how to produce more food.

The government is setting up 50 "mini-bazars" here to sell essential commodities at reduced prices. The Ministry of Commerce announced a crash program to increase exports and ease India's overwhelming trade deficit, which last year totaled \$13 billion.

Skeptics pointed out, however, that Mrs. Gandhi had been in office for nine years without making any appreciable dent in the staggering problems that are suddenly being tackled this month so vigorously.

Briton to Be Deported

NEW DELHI, July 6 (AP).—Mary Tyler, a British woman imprisoned since 1970 on charges of political terrorism, was ordered today to be released and deported from India.

Her lengthy detention without trial had drawn protests from abroad.

Press reports from Jamshedpur, an industrial city 150 miles east of Calcutta, said all changes against Miss Tyler, 32, had been dropped at the request of the Bihar State government. Reason was given for the action. She was arrested with 50 other alleged political extremists captured in a heavily forested area near Jamshedpur after a bomb attack on a police station in Bihar State.

412 Ships Go Through Suez Canal in Month

CAIRO, July 6 (AP).—A total of 412 ships have sailed through the Suez Canal since it reopened a month ago, the canal authority said yesterday. That is an average of about 13 ships a day.

Before the canal was closed in 1967, the average was 60 ships a day.

The authority said income from the ships using the 103-mile-long waterway was 6.06 million.

Egypt hopes to earn at least \$350 million from the canal this year and \$50 million in 1976.

Iran Crash Kills 21

TEHRAN, July 6 (AP).—Twenty-one persons were killed and two others seriously injured yesterday when a minibus and an oil tank truck collided on the Persian Gulf.

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FIRST STEPS—A newborn giraffe uses his mother for support at the Brookfield (Ill.) Zoo as a friend of the family checks out the new arrival.

Most Valuable Building in Fairfax County

CIA Keeps Low Profile at HQ in Virginia

By Bill McAllister

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—If you want to see the Central Intelligence Agency's headquarters, go to Plaza Supreme in suburban McLean, Va. Sketched on one wall there is a cartoonist's view of the agency's huge headquarters hidden two miles away in the wooded countryside.

There are some obvious flaws in the drawing. The cartoonist's view of something the CIA would just as soon have everyone forget. Both its headquarters and many of the CIA's estimated work force of 15,000 are nestled away among all the other backyard-barbecuing and lawn-tending suburbanites.

Aside from a half dozen highway signs directing traffic to the CIA complex and a noontime crowd that suddenly appears at a small delicatessen called the McLean Restaurant, there are few other outward (or overt) signs of the American spy center. Fourteen years after the CIA deserted

most of its downtown Washington offices for the suburbs, the agency has become an accepted, if not unquestioned, fact of life in the McLean countryside.

A Quiet Neighbor

Fairfax County officials seem only too happy to have what Douglas Harman, deputy county executive, sees as an "excellent employment center" and "a very quiet neighbor." They readily dismiss any negative impact, such as having a large number of county residents who are disinterested in local affairs, as many CIA employees seem to be.

"If you wanted to... you could spend your whole life there—from womb to tomb," claimed former CIA employee Victor Marchetti. Indeed, the agency provides its employees with a myriad of services right inside its compound. There's a knitting and crocheting club, "It doesn't do much for our 007 image," an official admitted, a skeet-shooting club called "The Sitting Ducks," and two softball leagues that include teams named "The God Guys," "Ballbusters," and "Wild Things."

"We're probably the only spy organization in the world that has a chorus that sings Christmas carols to its 'boss,'" said another CIA officer. The agency also has a prayer and Bible study group. Although the unveiling of highway traffic signs pointing to the CIA complex created a small stir in 1973, the McLean city directory has yet to acknowledge the agency's presence. Many of the town's residents list their occupations as "U.S. Govt.," which longtime residents say is a sure indication they work for the CIA.

Valuable Building

The Fairfax County tax assessor's office appraises the building, as it does all federal government property, but its file on the CIA holding still lists the building as being on a 581.7-acre site owned by the Commerce Department and shared by a bureau of public roads facility.

According to the assessor's records, the CIA building contains 50 million square feet of floor space and is valued at about \$67 million, down from an initial value of \$87.2 million, the single most valuable building in the county, according to the assessor.

Indonesian on Aid Mission

Suharto Is Assured by Ford Over U.S. Dedication to Asia

By David Binder

CAMP DAVID, July 6 (NYT).—President Suharto of Indonesia received assurances here yesterday from President Ford that the United States remains committed to an active presence in Southeast Asia despite the American withdrawal from Indochina.

"The fact that we had a recent tragedy in Vietnam should redouble our interest and does in the stability of Southeast Asia," Mr. Ford told Mr. Suharto in a luncheon toast.

The Indonesian leader's visit to the United States was scheduled long before it became apparent that U.S. military and diplomatic involvement would be ended in Vietnam and Cambodia and would diminish sharply in Laos and Thailand.

But Mr. Suharto wanted to hear personally from Mr. Ford how the United States intended to conduct its foreign policy in the region, according to State Department officials.

Recent Concern

There was considerable disquiet in Indonesia in April and May over the swiftness and finality of the U.S. retreat from Indochina, according to Jakarta journalists traveling with Mr. Suharto.

Indonesia has had increasingly friendly relations with the United States since President Sukarno

was ousted by a military group under the leadership of Mr. Suharto in 1967.

But the Indonesians have been concerned lately not only by a seeming lack of U.S. interest in their problems but also by a sharp cut in economic assistance imposed by Congress.

U.S. economic aid to Indonesia was \$233 million in 1973 but was only \$90 million last year. Military assistance was about \$18 million in both years. Aid to Indonesia should be on about the same scale this year as it was last year, State Department officials said.

Mr. Suharto was given non-committal assurances on aid by Mr. Ford, who said: "We do attach, in the United States, a great deal of importance to Indonesia."

'Helping Hand'

In his reply to Mr. Ford's toast, Mr. Suharto said, "I believe entirely in the sincerity of the United States in helping us." He said that his aim of creating "a just and prosperous society" in Indonesia "requires, of course, that others lend a helping hand."

He also touched on security matters, saying that "in view of fast-changing developments, especially on the Indonesian peninsula, Indonesia was obliged to strengthen its national resilience and strengthen national ideology. Indonesia will accelerate these efforts, he declared, so that it can "face any danger."

In conclusion, he invited Mr. Ford to visit Indonesia.

Mr. Suharto arrived here from Canada on a five-nation tour that had taken him earlier to Iran and Yugoslavia. He left for Japan last night.

Thief's Ruse Nets \$175,000

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP).—An ingenious thief used a ruse Friday to gain entrance to a fashionable Madison Avenue shop to steal an estimated \$175,000 worth of antiques.

The thief climbed into a wooden box, shaped like a pyramid and about 5 feet high, which had been used as a temporary base for a street light outside the antique shop.

From an opening in the box, which he moved against the shop gate, the burglar, who was hidden from passers-by, cut a hole in the gate through which he crawled into the store.

U.S. Vessel Said Ousted by Greece

ATHENS, July 6 (Reuters).—A Greek gunboat ordered a U.S. vessel to leave Greek waters in the Aegean Sea as it conducted seismic soundings for Turkey, an informed source said here today.

The captain of the Greek boat used a loudspeaker to tell the American ship it had violated Greek territorial waters and ordered it to leave. The source said the American ship, the Goel-1, accompanied by a Turkish torpedo boat, complied. It had entered Greek waters near the island of Mytilene on Tuesday, the source added.

China Aids Albania

TOKYO, July 6 (AP).—China and Albania have signed agreements on a long-term interest-free Chinese loan to Albania and on goods exchange and payments for 1976-1980, a Peking broadcast reported.

1,600 Surveyed During 5 Years

Study Finds U.S. Adolescents Increase Drug Use With Age

By Robert Reinhold

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 6 (NYT).—Five years ago, newspapers and magazines contained numerous reports about the rise of the drug culture and of widening drug abuse by adolescents. What has happened to these young people as they have matured into young adults?

While the publicity may have subsided, a new study suggests that illicit drug use has not. By the time he was 23 years old last year, the typical 18-year-old of 1969 was found to be smoking marijuana far more regularly than he did in high school. Use of more dangerous substances such as heroin, barbiturates and amphetamines was also up since 1969, but there were signs that this had peaked.

These impressions emerge from the latest study of a group of 1,600 boys—now young men—whose experiences have been closely monitored since 1966 by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan.

The drug study—which is part of a much larger continuing survey called "Youth in Transition"—was sponsored by the White House Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention.

Changes Measured

The boys were scientifically selected to represent a cross-section of other Americans their age. By following the same group, or "panel," it is possible to measure changes in behavior over time, or "longitudinally," in survey jargon.

Through questionnaires mailed in the spring of last year, their drug-use patterns were compared with the patterns when the youths were graduated from high school.

"From the news media, we get the feeling the drug problem is subsiding," said Lloyd Johnston,

the study director. "But in terms of the per cent of the population, this just isn't true. There are so many problems these days that people may want to forget a few."

The 1969 study suggested that drug use was not as widespread as many thought. Only 6 per cent of the boys reported smoking marijuana regularly (daily or weekly) during their last year of high school. By last year, 21 per cent considered themselves regular users and only 38 per cent had never tried it.

Experience with other "psychoactive" substances, both legal (alcohol and cigarettes) and illegal (cocaine, amphetamines, heroin, psychedelics and others) was also greater.

New Experiences

Many of the boys entered college or the military after high school and had new drug experiences. But Mr. Johnston acknowledged that the study was unable to determine whether the use in use—particularly with marijuana—had to do with maturation or with the change in public attitude since 1969.

Criminal penalties for marijuana use have been greatly reduced in most states. In Ann Arbor, one risks only a \$5 ticket and the sweat, smell of "grass" hangs heavy in the summer air on many street corners.

To measure fluctuations in drug use since the last survey, the respondents were asked to tell which year they used each drug most often between 1970 and last year. From the responses it was inferred that drug use generally peaks before age 23, then drops off sharply for hallucinogens, amphetamines, barbiturates, heroin, quaaludes and cocaine. However, the use of marijuana, alcohol and cigarettes declined only slightly by age 23.

New N.Y. Jail Gets 3 Stars For Comfort

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP).—A \$15-million federal jail has been opened here with air-conditioning, closed-circuit television, carpeted corridors and without bars across the strengthened clear plastic windows.

The 12-story Metropolitan Correctional Center has single-occupancy cells and a recreation room for every 48 cells. It is part of the new Federal Plaza complex near City Hall and is designed to replace the old Federal House of Detention, which had a notorious record of escapes.

"No building is escape-proof," an official of the new prison said, "but it would certainly be very difficult to escape from this one."

The center is designed to hold up to 300 men and women—in segregated sections—awaiting trial or serving short sentences.

Hungry Baboon Slain By Cape Town Police

CAPE TOWN, July 6 (Reuters).—A female baboon was killed on top of a police station's exterior lamp here yesterday after she had invaded the office and eaten a sergeant's sandwiches.

The baboon had been driven to the station by a man who could not get her to leave the back of his open truck. She leaped into the police office and tore up books and records. A sergeant on duty, in the midst of lunch, fled. After she ate the officer's food, the baboon was forced out with a broom. She took refuge on the lamp, where she was shot after attempts to dislodge her failed.

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FROM LONDON

New York: 10:00 am 12:35, 12:00 am 14:35, 17:00 am 19:35.
Boston: 11:15 am 13:20.
Philadelphia: 11:30 am 14:35.
Pittsburgh: 11:30 am 12:1.
Chicago: 12:30 am 15:00.
Los Angeles: 13:15 am 16:20.
San Francisco: 12:30 am 19:58, 13:15 am 18:50.

FROM PARIS

New York: 12:00 am 14:55, 15:00 am 18:20.
Boston: 12:30 am 15:15.
Washington: 11:25 am 15:10.
Chicago: 13:30 am 16:45.
Denver: 12:30 am 18:21.
Los Angeles: 12:00 am 19:29.
San Francisco: 15:00 am 22:48.

FROM ROME

New York: 11:00 am 14:05, 13:10 am 16:45.
Boston: 10:35 am 15:15.
Washington: 09:35 am 15:10.
Chicago: 11:35 am 16:45.
Denver: 10:35 am 18:21.
San Francisco: 09:35 am 20:21, 11:00 am 19:49.

FROM ATHENS

New York: 11:30 am 16:45, 12:30 am 15:50.
Boston: 08:00 am 15:15 exc. Su.
Washington: 08:00 am 15:10 exc. Su.
Chicago: 09:45 am 16:45.
Los Angeles: 12:30 am 19:29.
San Francisco: 12:30 am 19:49.

U.S. Lawmaker Says Turks Insulted Him

NICOSIA, July 6 (AP).—Rep. William Beard, D-R.I., said that Turkish troops insulted him and turned him back at gunpoint after he asked for permission during the weekend to visit the Turkish-occupied part of Cyprus.

A Turkish-Cypriot spokesman accused him of "resorting to provocative actions at the Turkish checkpoint as part of a premeditated and preplanned propaganda exercise."

Rep. Beard, who said he was an Irish-American "with no axes to grind," is here on a personal tour in preparation for the House debate on resuming U.S. military aid to Turkey, which was cut off after the Cyprus invasion last summer.

Kennedy Leads In Harris Survey On Nomination

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP).—Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts is running far ahead of the field of possible Democratic party presidential nominees, according to a recent Harris poll.

The poll of more than 1,000 Democrats and independents last month gave Sen. Kennedy a 31-per-cent plurality, with Gov. George Wallace of Alabama the closest contender with 16 per cent.

Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington placed third with 8 per cent; Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, fourth with 7 per cent; Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine had 6 per cent and Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, the 1972 candidate, 4 per cent.

Assuming that Sen. Kennedy is out of the race as he insists he is each of the leading contenders picked up some of his support and the alignment changed. Gov. Wallace was preferred by 18 per cent of those polled. Sen. Humphrey moved to second place with 12 per cent. Sen. Jackson and Sen. Muskie tied for third with 10 per cent, and Sen. McGovern had 9 per cent.

Ex-Aide: Hoover No Homosexual

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI).—A former top FBI official said today that the agency never investigated "ridiculous" rumors that former director J. Edgar Hoover was a homosexual.

William Sullivan, who retired yesterday as assistant FBI director, made the statement in response to a question on a television program.

Mr. Sullivan was asked whether the FBI, which allegedly investigated the private lives of public officials during Mr. Hoover's administration, had checked into persistent rumors that the late director was a homosexual.

He replied: "That question there is so ridiculous about the homosexuality of J. Edgar Hoover that I will just not really give any credence to it because I think it just absolutely could not be true. I don't believe it. It's so ridiculous that you would not check out something like that."

Young Republicans Support An 'Open' Party Convention

By Christopher Lydon

INDIANAPOLIS, July 6 (NYT).—The Young Republicans in convention here are mostly the kind of deep-dyed conservatives who still do not like President Ford very much.

Their most important resolution yesterday was a nearly unanimous call for an "open" party convention next year—a polite way of saying they would rather see former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California receive the GOP's presidential nomination in 1976.

In fact, most of the Young Republican national leaders said in interviews that if Mr. Reagan ran a third-party race, they would probably work for him rather than for a Republican ticket of Mr. Ford and Vice-President Rockefeller.

Paradoxically, however, the more important omens here at the biennial convention, prophetic in past years about currents in the "senior" GOP, are distinctly favorable to Mr. Ford.

After the Mayaguez incident and the presidential vetoes of congressional spending bills, the Young Republicans are no longer attacking "the liberal thrust of the Ford administration," as they did in March.

"The jury's still out on Ford," said Charles Black, an assistant to Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina and one of the two men directorate that seems to run the Young Republicans' national federation, "but he could turn out to be a good conservative President."

The devotion to Mr. Reagan,

meanwhile, is matched only by the Young Republicans' frustration at his coyness.

"This is not a pro-Ford convention," said Morton Blackwell of Virginia, who was elected vice chairman of the Young Republicans Friday, "but the opportunity for a Reagan candidacy to benefit from this convention was lost—deliberately, I think—by the Reagan forces."

"The team leadership here," he continued, "was prepared to do overt things on behalf of Reagan but Reagan's people said all they wanted was an open-convention resolution."

The Young Republican platform, adopted yesterday, calls for diplomatic recognition of Rhodesia and continued nonrecognition of Fidel Castro's Cuba. It urges a constitutional amendment to require balanced federal budgets and it favors abolition of the Environmental Protection Agency and the graduated income tax.

But the question in the back of many Young Republicans' minds is how much their organization means. They are disappointed, and sobered, that Mr. Ford, barnstorming in nearby Ohio last week, declined their invitation to address them.

Rigid control by the "team" leadership has extinguished serious debate in the organization and Mr. Blackwell acknowledged that the official membership claim of 500,000 Young Republicans around the country is at least a five-fold exaggeration.

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Latest Truce Breaking Down

Transitional Regime Stalled; Chaos Is Gaining in Angola

By Thomas A. Johnson

LUANDA, Angola, July 6 (NYT).—Angola's five-month-old transitional government, composed of representatives of the three guerrilla movements and Portuguese officials, has not been able to bring order or confidence to this potentially oil-rich territory scheduled for independence Nov. 11.

The guerrilla movements, which fought one another while they fought the Portuguese, agreed on June 23 in Nakuru, Kenya, to establish a unified army and they are discussing the formation of a non-partisan government. At the same time, they continue to compete for partisan control. The leaders of the groups met in Nakuru for a week of talks.

Armed clashes between the

guerrilla groups continue. Guerrillas still block roads, recruit members, propagandize among civilians and build up their supplies.

The once-bustling Angolan economy has been reduced to less than half its potential. Civil administration no longer functions in some regions and a refugee crisis threatens to break out.

"What holds Angola together?" a long-time African civil servant asked. "Habits, traditions. I suppose, but they cannot stand up to fear and violence. Fear and violence will tear us apart."

Rui Monteiro, the Information Minister, maintained in a recent interview that, while the continuing guerrilla clashes "could not be controlled, they are of little consequence—just the final vestiges of earlier battles."

He said that government representatives were working realistically to set up the new government and to form a single Angolan army that would bring "the discipline that is needed."

But the Economics Minister, Vasco Vieira de Almeida, in a recent letter to other ministers, criticized the transitional administration as being ineffectual and incapable.

The hostilities between the three guerrilla groups have a long history. The National Front for the Liberation of Angola, drawing much of its support from northern Angola's Bakongo tribes, is headed by Holden Roberto, a 52-year-old African nationalist who began to fight the Portuguese in 1961.

Several unsuccessful attempts were made to combine Mr. Roberto's forces with those of Agostinho Neto, a Marxist physician and a founder of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

The third force, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, was founded a decade ago by Jonas Savimbi. Mr. Savimbi, a moderate Socialist, had been deputy to Mr. Roberto.

Intelligence sources have said that the Portuguese aided the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola so that it would not be overwhelmed by Mr. Roberto's larger and better armed group. This led both Mr. Roberto's front and Mr. Savimbi's group to charge that the leftist Portuguese Armed Forces Movement was trying to "hand Angola over" to the Popular Movement.

The National Front announced 18 months ago that China would supply men to train its guerrillas and that Chinese arms were forthcoming. Earlier support for the National Front had come from Zaire and it was suspected that the United States assisted the group through Zaire.

Mr. Savimbi's National Union, the youngest, smallest and worst-armed movement, is presenting itself as "a symbol of peace," but intelligence sources say that it is trying to arm its members as rapidly as possible.

Intelligence sources suspect that weapons of French origin are reaching the National Union through South Africa. These sources suspect that other Western powers are interested in helping the group.

U.S. Navy Doctor Reports Training In Assassination

LONDON, July 6 (AP).—The London Sunday Times quoted a U.S. Navy psychologist as saying the U.S. Navy has taken convicts from military prisons, trained them as political assassins and placed them in U.S. embassies around the world.

The newspaper quoted Lt. Comdr. Thomas Narut, a psychologist at the U.S. naval hospital in Naples, as saying that "it's happened more than once" and that his busiest training period was at the time of the 1973 Middle East war.

In Washington, a U.S. Navy spokesman said: "The Navy categorically denies that it is engaged in psychological or any other type of training of personnel as assassins. No such training has taken place."

Sunday Times reporter Peter Watson said he obtained the details from Comdr. Narut after a talk with naval officers gave last week in Oslo, at a NATO-sponsored conference of 120 psychological researchers.

"Dr. Narut also added that U.S. naval psychologists specially selected men for these commando tasks from submarine crews, paratroopers and some were convicted prisoners from military prisons," the newspaper reported. It quoted Comdr. Narut as saying that men are trained at the Naples laboratory where he works and at the Navy's neuropsychiatric laboratory in San Diego, Calif.



WHERE DO NEW YORKERS GO ON THE FOURTH OF JULY?—To Jones Beach on Long Island, where else?

Sabah Prince, Saudi Businessman Top Clients

World Oil Boom Creates Luxury Jet Market

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 6 (NYT).—A \$12-million Boeing 707 in a hangar at Long Beach airport is being equipped at a cost of \$2.5 million with three state-rooms, a bar, a lounge, six toilets and closed-circuit television for the chief minister of Sabah, an oil-rich Malaysian state.

On a ramp at nearby Los Angeles International Airport, a new Boeing 727 is being outfitted for Adnan Khashoggi, a Saudi Arabian businessman who once tried to buy the First National Bank of San Jose, Calif. He also has been named by Northrop Corp. as its "agent" in Saudi Arabia.

A spokesman for a division of

Garrett Corp. of Los Angeles, outfitters of the plane, confirmed last week that Mr. Khashoggi was the owner, but refused to divulge the cost of the plane or its renovation.

Such outfitting jobs are the latest examples of how the international oil boom has touched off a surge in the acquisition of private, luxury air flagships.

For example, the plane is intended for the 57-year-old Chief Minister of Sabah, Tun Datuk Mustapha Bin Datuk Harun. When the renovation is completed, the Malaysian plane will be furnished in green and red carpets, with convertible teak-wood coffee tables in the state-rooms that can rise to become dining tables or sink to floor level. It will be equipped with a galley bar, two video cassette players, a film projector and a microwave oven unit, according to an interior designer involved in the project.

The furnishings will include a 16-inch globe that will be hooked up to the aircraft's navigation system to indicate through a complicated lighting system

A Saudi businessman had ordered three new Lear jets that he hopes to resell to his countrymen as oil revenue climbs.

The renovation of the two aircraft in the Los Angeles area is being undertaken with great secrecy. Most of the 30 employees who have worked for the last three months on the Boeing 707 in Long Beach do not know, for example, that the plane is intended for the 57-year-old Chief Minister of Sabah, Tun Datuk Mustapha Bin Datuk Harun.

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where the craft is at all times. Tun Mustapha is considered a colorful and at times controversial official. He has governed Sabah, one of the 13 federated Malaysian states, since 1967, and amassed a personal fortune that includes "a great deal of property in England," at the same time, according to a spokesman for the Malaysian Embassy in Washington.

Although Malaysia has a per capita income of only \$400 a year, Sabah, on the island of Borneo, has enjoyed increased prosperity in the last three years after large oil deposits were discovered off its coast, the spokesman said.

The official reaction to the senators' visit, which ended yesterday, was made in commentaries today in Pravda and in Selsaya Zhizni, the agricultural newspaper. Pravda assessed the visit favorably but ignored the emigration question. A sign that the Kremlin and Mr. Brezhnev had nothing new to say on the issue.

The other paper, however, printed a commentary stating that the Soviet Union would not accept conditions imposed from outside in order to gain U.S. trade benefits.

This commentary, by Yuri Koryolov, also was distributed in English by Tass. But the article's original appearance in a paper of much less importance than Pravda indicated that the Kremlin was being careful not to start a new round of U.S.-Soviet impasse.

The commentaries in both papers emphasized that the senatorial visit was the kind of action

After Visit by Senators

Kremlin Sticks to Hard Line On Emigration, U.S. Trade

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, July 6 (NYT).—The Soviet Union indicated today that the recent visit here of 14 U.S. senators has not altered the Kremlin policy of refusal to relax emigration restrictions on Jews in return for U.S. trade benefits.

Some of the senators had said that a principal concern of their visit was Moscow's restrictive policy, which sharply limits the number of Jews allowed to emigrate to Israel or elsewhere. Two commentaries published here today seemed to make it clear that Soviet policy remains unchanged. While no official figures are available, Jewish activists contend that the number of Jews now being allowed to leave the country is small compared to the emigration permitted in recent years.

Most of the visiting lawmakers had met privately last week with a group of Jewish activists in a hotel and heard reports that restrictions on emigration had tightened in recent months. Some of the senators, including Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., raised the emigration issue at a meeting with other Soviet officials.

Official Reaction

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that helped improve U.S.-Soviet relations, in keeping with current Russian policy of trying to improve its economy with large imports of Western technology.

The impasse between Moscow and Washington arose in January when the Kremlin renounced the U.S.-Soviet trade agreement. The abrogation was caused by congressional legislation that made favorable trade terms for Moscow conditional on a demonstrable relaxation of emigration curbs on Soviet Jews. The Soviet Union said the U.S. legislation amounted to interference in the internal affairs of this country.

The commentary in the agricultural paper noted that the senators' conversation with Mr. Brezhnev was held in a "business-like and frank atmosphere," which is Soviet jargon meaning that there were sharp disagreements.

Brazil Signs Nuclear Pact With France

By Marvinne Howe

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 6 (NYT).—Brazil, which recently reached a major nuclear-cooperation agreement with West Germany, is adding to its nuclear development by entering into pacts with France.

It was announced here yesterday that Brazil and France were expected to sign accords soon on prospecting for uranium and exchanging nuclear technology. On Friday, the two countries signed a \$2.5-million contract for the purchase by Brazil of a French experimental nuclear reactor and additional pacts are expected.

The only public criticism here of the nuclear treaty with West Germany was that it would tie Brazil to West German technology for a period of 15 years. Under the accord, Brazil will purchase from West Germany eight nuclear reactors as well as the whole nuclear fuel cycle, which means the capability to produce nuclear weapons.

However, Brazilian officials made it clear that, with the new French agreement, they have not closed the door to nuclear technology and will continue to seek the most advanced know-how in the field.

U.S. Role Hinted
There are veiled suggestions in the Brazilian press that Brazil could reach new agreements with the United States on nuclear cooperation. The United States is building the country's first nuclear reactor at Angra dos Reis, south of Rio de Janeiro. Brazil is expected to have an ambitious nuclear energy program that forecasts the expenditure of more than \$10 billion by 1990.

According to French sources, France and Brazil will sign a new agreement for nuclear cooperation in a few days. This agreement is not expected to be as far-reaching as the West German treaty and will be largely of a technological nature, whereas the West German accord was aimed at more immediate industrial needs.

Another agreement for joint uranium exploration and production is also to be signed soon between France and Brazil, official Brazilian sources said, indicating that it would be on the same lines as the recent accord with West Germany, which provides for risk contracts.

Brazil is said to have generally favorable geological structures for uranium but the commercial potential of the reserves is not known. French geologists were said to have made a recent optimistic report on Brazil's uranium reserves.

2 Italians Named In Plotting Death Of an American

FLORENCE, July 6 (AP).—The police charged a husband-and-wife housekeeper team today with the murder of their American employer, Alfonso de Sayons, missing since he was, to all appearances, kidnapped three days ago. Onofrio and Anna Colombo, hired by Mr. de Sayons, 61, earlier this year to look after his converted farmhouse in Tuscany's Chianti region, denied the charges. They also were charged with concealing his body.

They told the police that four masked youths carrying sub-machine guns took them by surprise Thursday afternoon, tied them up and drove Mr. de Sayons away in a car.

Mr. de Sayons, an engineer, was born in Buenos Aires but later acquired U.S. nationality.

Big Ransom Sought

ROME, July 6 (AP).—Kidnappers have demanded a ransom of 8 billion lire (\$12.3 million) for Rome shipping magnate Giuseppe D'Amico, police reported yesterday.

They said that the demand—the first indication that Mr. D'Amico was a kidnapping victim—was made early yesterday in an anonymous telephone call to his brother, Oronzo, co-owner of the D'Amico Brothers Shipping Co. Giuseppe D'Amico, 62, disappeared after accompanying a friend to her home early last Monday.

News Ban Ending On Basque Area

MADRID, July 6 (Reuters).—The government will end censorship tomorrow on reports by the Spanish news media about violations of public order and police actions in the two Basque provinces of Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa.

The censorship was instituted a few days after the government declared a state of emergency in the two provinces on April 25 to try to halt violence, aimed mainly against the police, by the Basque nationalist guerrilla organization, ETA.

The decision to lift the restriction was made after repeated protests by journalist associations. Asked whether the state of emergency would be prolonged after its scheduled expiration on July 25, Information Minister Leon Herrera Esteban said, "I believe that if the circumstances do not call for it, it will not be prolonged."

Mothers' Milk Found Polluted With DDT

STRASBOURG, July 6 (AP).—Pollution has reached mothers' milk. A doctoral thesis submitted to the chemistry faculty at the University of Strasbourg asserts that it contains 14 times more DDT than cows' milk.

The thesis found three other pesticides contained in mothers' milk. DDT accounted for 43 per cent of the total pollution in the samples taken from mothers during the first month of feeding.

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Cape Verde Islands Receive Independence From Portugal

PRAIA, Cape Verde Islands, July 6 (NYT).—The poor and drought-plagued Cape Verde Islands became independent yesterday, ending 515 years of Portuguese rule.

The birth of Africa's 44th independent nation was greeted by merry-making by local residents. Several thousand visitors and Portuguese soldiers.

Two men recognized here as heroes of the guerrilla war against Portugal in Guinea-Bissau, Aristides Pereira and Pedro Pires, were named President and Premier.

Mr. Pereira is one of the founders of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. Mr. Pires negotiated Guinea-Bissau's independence with the Portuguese last year and has since led in the building of the party's strength in this archipelago.

Merger Expected

Both their positions in an independent Cape Verde adds to the belief here that this country's 300,000 inhabitants will merge or

join in some close affiliation with the nation of Guinea-Bissau, 350 miles away on Africa's west coast.

Last week the voters on the islands overwhelmingly approved such a union but an official decision on the merger may take several months.

Much of the leadership of the guerrilla force that operated in Guinea-Bissau since the early 1960s had been from the islands. The party's position, both here and on the mainland, is that the two former Portuguese territories are inseparable.

Mr. Pereira provided much of the organizational strength for the former party leader, Amílcar Cabral, who was assassinated by dissident party members in 1973 in Conakry, Guinea. Mr. Pereira was wounded at the time and held prisoner for a while by the dissidents.

In late 1973 Mr. Pereira was made the party's leader, a job he will continue to hold.

Cheers greeted the naming of the leaders by the 56-member General Assembly. The city's main square was filled with Cape Verdeans who arrived by truck from the interior and by boat from other islands.

While the Portuguese soldiers rejoiced about going home, the Africans were shouting: "Our land, our people!" and "One nation, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau."

Formal Signing
Thousands gathered at Vazara Stadium for the formal signing of the independence documents.

Most speakers, including Mrs. Pereira, reminded the crowd that although they were independent, their struggle for self-sufficiency would have to continue.

One of the most popular speakers was the Portuguese Premier, Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, who said that without the guerrilla struggle against Portugal, "there would be no freedom in Portugal today."

The Portuguese landed on these islands, then uninhabited, in 1480. The archipelago was settled by Portuguese farmers and sailors as well as by Africans brought here by the Portuguese from what are now Senegal and Guinea-Bissau.

Chinese Charge Soviet Designs on Asian 'Vacuum'

TOKYO, July 6 (AP).—China yesterday accused the Soviet Union of trying to fill the "vacuum" created in Southeast Asia after the United States withdrew from Indochina in a signed article in the People's Daily, the organ of the Communist party.

"It is precisely the Soviet revisionists who, taking advantage of the U.S. imperialists' defeat in Indochina and redeployment in Vietnam, are trying in every way to squeeze into Southeast Asia to 'fill' the so-called vacuum," the article, broadcast by Peking radio, charged.

"Casting a covetous eye on Southeast Asia, the Soviet revisionists long to swallow it at a gulp," the article continued.

But the Soviet effort is doomed to failure because the peoples of Indochina are "determined to guard against the tiger at the backdoor while repelling the wolf at the front gate," the article said.

Servan-Schreiber Quits as Party Head

PARIS, July 6 (Reuters).—Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber Friday resigned as president of the centrist Radical party, apparently after failing to gain total control of the movement.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber, 51, joined the Radical party in 1969 and became its president in 1971.

His tenure of office was marked by quarrels with other party leaders who claimed that Mr. Servan-Schreiber, who heads the Express publishing group, was using the movement solely as a vehicle to promote his political career.

RUBBER PLANTATION—A dealer in second-hand tires is backlogged near Zurich.



RUBBER PLANTATION—A dealer in second-hand tires is backlogged near Zurich.

Opposition to Miki Grows in Japan

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, July 6 (AP)—Finance Minister Masamichi Ohta, a leading aspirant for the premiership, yesterday charged that Premier Takeo Miki had "seriously injured" the ruling Liberal Democratic party.

It was the first open criticism of Mr. Miki, 68, who took office only seven months ago, by a rival within his own party.

Mr. Ohta, 65, speaking to a meeting of his followers in the party's third largest faction, declared that Mr. Miki should have known he was pressing for too much legislation in a session of parliament that ended chaotically Friday night.

"The beginning of the mistake originated in Miki and then around him being too much at ease in attempting to handle parliament. Failure to enact bills to raise taxes on alcohol and prices of cigarettes (produced by the government monopoly), how-

ever, was not merely clumsiness in handling parliament. It seriously injured the Liberal Democratic party," he said.

He directly challenged Mr. Miki's leadership by adding, "The time has come to rethink the essence of the party."

Mr. Ohta, who had direct responsibility for passage of the revenue bills, refrained from threatening to walk out of Mr. Miki's Cabinet. Some of his followers, however, were urging that he do so.

Mr. Miki, suffering under criticism that his desire for reform had sacrificed "bread and butter" measures necessary to run the government, admitted at a press conference that he had spent enough time explaining his policies to party parliamentarians.

Etsusaburo Shinya, 77, vice-president of the ruling party and the man whose recommendation led to Mr. Miki being named Premier in December, met Mr.

Miki in the afternoon and urged him to initiate a "dialogue" with his own party members. Mr. Miki agreed to do so.

The Premier, accused of making too many concessions to the opposition, made his first concession to the ruling party after the meeting with Mr. Shinya. He agreed to refrain from resubmitting to the next special session of parliament a controversial bill to put teeth into the nation's anti-monopoly law. The concession was made less than five hours after Mr. Miki declared in his press conference that he would resubmit the bill.

The anti-monopoly bill, which was vigorously opposed by the nation's business community, was approved by the ruling party and passed the lower house unanimously only because a majority of the Liberal Democrats believed it would not get through the upper house in time. When a motion to bring the bill to a vote was submitted in the upper house, Mr. Miki's party voted against it and the motion was defeated.

Mr. Ohta and members of the powerful faction led by former Premier Kakuei Tanaka said Mr. Miki's insistence on using parliament's time to deliberate the anti-monopoly bill sabotaged the



Takeo Miki

passage of 24 other bills, including the revenue measures.

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Miki Loses Support

TOKYO, July 6 (AP)—Popular support for Mr. Miki has dropped sharply, a public opinion poll by the newspaper Asahi Shimbun showed yesterday.

The poll, taken June 19-20, showed that only 34 per cent supported Mr. Miki, down from 45 per cent in December when he took office.

Chile Cancels Visit by UN's Rights Probers

By Lewis H. Diuguid

WASHINGTON, July 6 (WP)—Chile has canceled the visit of the UN Human Rights Commission, due to begin Thursday, in a break with the military government's prior policy of permitting international investigation of torture charges.

President Augusto Pinochet, announcing the cancellation in a speech Friday night, said: "I know that this is going to attract strong reaction from the Marxist world and that they are going to continue to attack us."

Gen. Pinochet earlier cabled UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, asking that the commission investigate Cuba, the Soviet Union and other Communist countries in the same manner as it was studying the charges of human-rights violations in Chile since the overthrow of Salvador Allende's Marxist government in 1973.

Chile itself had proposed the commission visit when the UN Economic and Social Committee took up the torture charges last year. In March, the Chilean Foreign Ministry offered its cooperation as "an example for those countries that brag about their concern for human rights

outside their borders but that systematically refuse" investigation of charges at home.

In Geneva, the International Committee of Jurists—which condemned human-rights violations in Chile after an on-the-scene study last year—declared that cancellation of this week's visit "inevitably leads to the conclusion that the Chilean government was not in a position to face an objective investigation."

Chileans expelled by the Pinochet government report that many families in Chile recently have made frantic calls abroad for help

following arrests without charge. Pressures from abroad have been credited with influencing some concessions to human rights on the part of the junta.

The most-detailed investigation to date of conditions in Chile was made by the Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States, which spent 12 days in Chile last August.

When the OAS commission's report, chronicling cases of arbitrary detention, torture and disappearances, was put before the OAS General Assembly in May, the Chilean delegation asked that general discussion of the report's content be put off until after the UN group's visit.

Gen. Pinochet said Friday that "international Marxism, which feels it has lost this battle (for Chile), does not hesitate to lie, to send commissions here to see that human rights are respected. We are David and they are Goliath, but Chile is a free and sovereign nation."

Members of the rejected commission include a Pakistani, Belgian, Austrian, Sierra Leonean, Romanian and Ecuadorian.

Gen. Pinochet has contended that prisoners in Chile are treated according to international norms. In an interview in May with

Joanne Omang of The Washington Post, he said that soldiers guilty of mistreating prisoners had been put in jail.

Her follow-up of the names provided by Gen. Pinochet failed to produce evidence of involvement in torture cases by such persons. After her reports of the matter, The Post reporter was declared persona non grata in Chile.

2 Koreas Trade Charges on Talks

SEOUL, July 6 (AP)—North and South Korea accused each other Friday of sabotaging talks aimed at eventual reunification of the divided peninsula.

The statements were made on the third anniversary of the two nations' agreement to hold the reunification talks. South Korean President Chung Hee Park said the talks are stalemated because of the North's "intransigent attitude."

North Korea's co-chairman of the North-South Coordination Commission, Kim Yong Ju, said the dialogue "is now at the point of rupture" because of "provocative and reckless, hostile acts" by South Korea.

Obituaries

Morgan Beatty, Newsmen And Radio Commentator, 72

ST. JOHN'S, Antigua, July 6 (AP)—Morgan Beatty, 72, prominent commentator and newspaper correspondent for more than 50 years, died Friday night at his vacation home here.

Mr. Beatty achieved fame as a correspondent for the National Broadcasting Co. radio network for 25 years. He began his career as a newspaper reporter.

His greatest news coup was his report that President Franklin Roosevelt had chosen Harry Truman, then a U.S. senator from Missouri, as his running mate in 1944. Even Mr. Truman did not know it at the time.

In May, 1945, he reported exclusively that Heinrich Himmler made an offer of German surrender to the Allies.

A native of Little Rock, Ark., Mr. Beatty worked for newspapers

for eight years before joining the Associated Press in 1927. Joining NBC in 1941, Mr. Beatty went to London as a war correspondent. He returned to the United States two years later as the network's Washington correspondent.

In 1946, he took over as editor in chief and commentator of NBC Radio's "News of the World," a post he held until his retirement in 1967.

Allan Jacks

ROME, July 6 (AP)—Allan Jacks, 60, chief of the Rome Bureau of the Associated Press and a veteran foreign correspondent, died of cancer at his home Friday night.

Mr. Jacks had headed the Rome bureau since 1957, directing AP operations in Italy, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Mr. Jacks was born in Oxford, Ill., and grew up in Maine.

Ray Hutchinson

LONDON, July 6 (UPI)—Ray Coryton Hutchinson, 68, a prize-winning novelist, has died. His maj. novel, "Testament," about the Russian Revolution, won the 1938 Sunday Times Gold Medal for fiction. In 1966, he won an award for, "A Child Possessed."

Mr. Hutchinson was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature in 1965.

Ludwig Sander

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Ludwig Sander, 68, a painter noted for his abstract arrangements of highly simplified rectangular planes, died Thursday.

Gilda dalla Rizza

MILAN, July 6 (AP)—Gilda dalla Rizza, 72, who was a leading Italian soprano, died Friday. After her retirement, Miss dalla Rizza was a professor at Venice's Conservatory of Music.

Lutheran Leader Asks Healing of Synod Divisions

ANAHEIM, Calif., July 6 (UPI)—The leader of the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod urged the 2.8-million-member denomination yesterday to heal the divisions that have driven the church to the brink of schism.

The Rev. Dr. Jacob Preus, president of the world's second largest Lutheran body, told the opening session of the synod's 51st convention here that the "overwhelming majority of members" wanted harmony.

The strife that has torn the church apart for the last six years stems largely from the policies of Dr. Preus and the church's solid conservative majority that has kept him in power. The dispute involves disagreement over proper interpretation of scripture and the limits of the synod president's authority.

In the name of "doctrinal purity," the Preus-led forces have challenged the right of church pastors and teachers to hold anything but a strict view that regards the Bible as the inherent word of God.

In February of last year, 90 per cent of the faculty and students of the synod's largest seminary, Concordia in St. Louis, walked out and established a rebel school called Semtex on the campus of Jesuit-run St. Louis University. The protest was triggered by the suspension of the Rev. Dr. John Tietjen as Concordia president on the grounds that he had allowed "false doctrine" to be taught.

Spanish Basque Slain; Police Blame ETA

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, July 6 (UPI)—Police sources today blamed the Basque terrorist organization ETA in the slaying of a bus driver yesterday.

The driver, Carlos Arguimberri Elorriaga, 43, was killed by two gunmen on the San-Sebastian-Bilbao highway as he was driving 23 shoppers, most of them women, to a market in the village of Iciar. Mr. Arguimberri Elorriaga was co-owner of the bus company and a local official of the National Movement, Spain's only legal political party.

Rhodesia ANC Heals Rift in Latest Talks

DAR ES SALAAM, July 6 (Reuters)—Rhodesia's African National Council has agreed to continue with its present chairman, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, ending the leadership squabble that threatened to splinter the nation's only legal black grouping.

Nationalist sources said tonight that divisions within the council which originally centered on efforts by Joshua Nkomo to take over leadership had been settled and the present structure would be maintained.

The nationalists met throughout today to try to consolidate their unity and work out a common negotiating position in planned constitutional talks with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

Position Weighed

They were also reported to be reconsidering whether it was worthwhile to hold talks in view of Mr. Smith's opposition to African majority rule and whether, instead, they should officially resume the guerrilla war.

Before committing themselves to a renewed armed struggle to win black rule, the council members are making every effort to seek a peaceful settlement, according to sources close to the meeting.

A diplomat said: "The delay benefits Smith and the African leaders want some form of talks to begin as soon as possible. Even if it is a negative response, it will end the current uneasy state of neither negotiations nor war."

The Rhodesians met separately after their chief supporters, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and President Samora Machel of Mozambique reviewed developments in Rhodesia and urged them to settle their differences at a five-hour meeting last night.

The Presidents left Dar es Salaam later today and are expected to hear the results of the ANC meeting when Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Nyerere return here Tuesday morning.

President Machel returned to Lourenço Marques today and was not expected to make a second trip. President Nyerere and President Kaunda, joined by Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, traveled to Tanga, a northern port town where official celebrations to mark the 51st anniversary of the founding of Tanzania's ruling party will be held tomorrow.

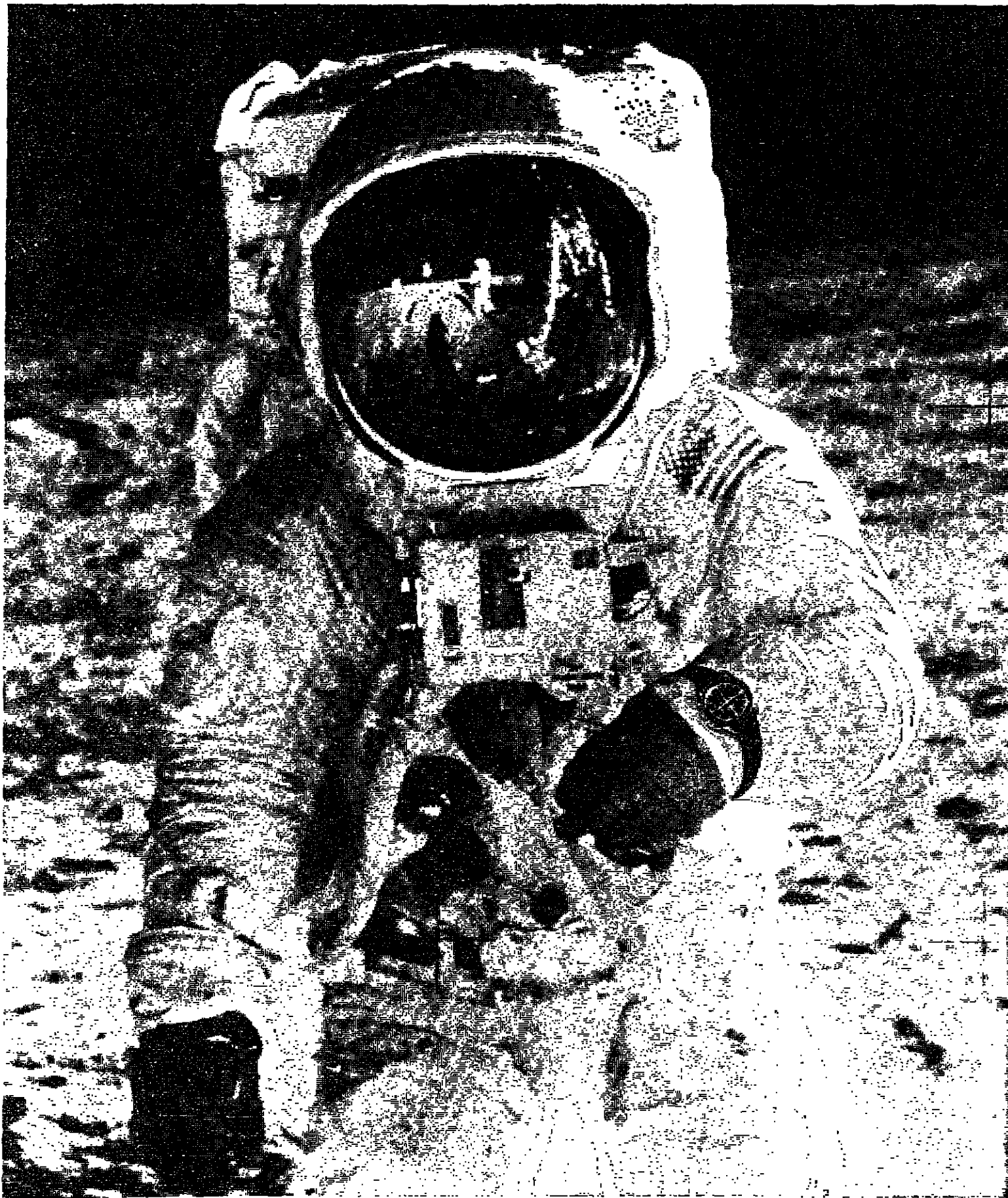
The ANC continued meeting in a hotel in Dar es Salaam tonight and will resume its deliberations again tomorrow.

Indonesia, Malaysia Plan Anti-Rebel Move

DEN PASAR, Indonesia, July 6 (Reuters)—Indonesia and Malaysia today agreed to step up military operations against Communist guerrillas along their common border on Borneo.

The agreement was reached at a conference here of the Indonesia-Malaysia Border Committee, conference sources said. The talks will end tomorrow.

How can a man in a \$27,000 suit settle for a \$250 watch?

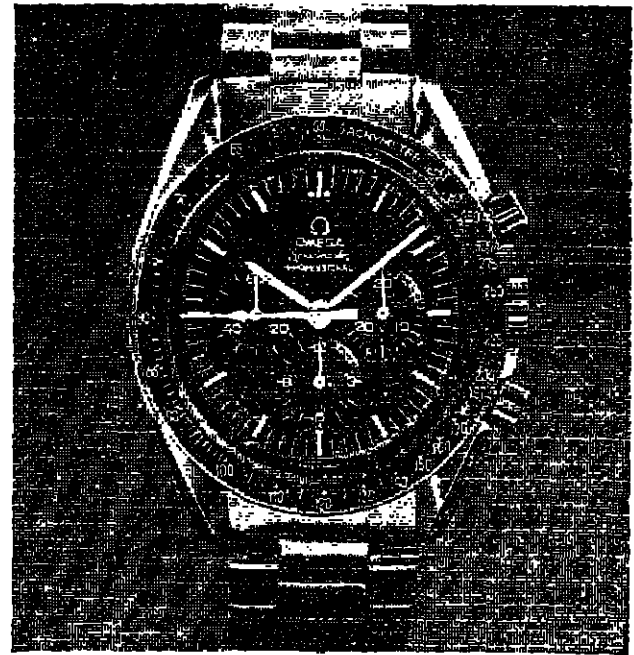


The Apollo-Soyuz space suits, like those for every preceding space mission were designed especially for the job. Not surprising either. You'd hardly expect to find the equipment for the flight through space to this historic America-Russia meeting ready-invented in the shops.

Yet that's how the astronauts found the Omega Speedmaster, their watch. In 1965 NASA picked up a Speedmaster, as simply as you do in your local jewellery shop. And they made it standard flight equipment for every astronaut because, unlike any other chronograph tested, whatever NASA did to the Speedmaster, it stood up.

If you're wearing an Omega Speedmaster you can be proud of it — numerous space missions, six moon landings, and now, almost unbelievably, America and Russia together. For any other watch, the shock would be too much.

Ω
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Omega Speedmaster Professional Chronograph. The watch for the Apollo-Soyuz mission.

Israel's 'Chance'

When Secretary of State Kissinger told a television audience that Israel should "take a chance," and that the United States would stand behind the Israelis "in conditions in which we can reasonably say to our people that progress is being made," he was putting pressure on the Israeli Cabinet. But it was the kind of pressure that was inevitable under the circumstances, and it made sense.

Perhaps not to Israelis, who had just been subjected to a bloody bombing in Jerusalem, and who had been fighting, with occasional cease-fires, ever since Israel became a modern state in 1948—and, for some, even before that time. But Israel does not, and cannot for any length of time, exist in isolation, no matter what boundaries, "that arms, it may possess at any given time. As an international entity, it was created by the United Nations; it has endured—albeit with great internal skill and courage—with material and diplomatic assistance from outside its borders.

Now a majority within the General Assembly of the UN is hostile to Israel; now its chief support in the world is the United States. But that support is not, and cannot be, unconditional. It will not be a mere reflection of the mood of the Knesset. For the crux of the whole situation lies in the definition, territorial, political, moral, of just what Israel is.

In the modern beginning it was a dream, shaped by a long and tragic history. It became an international reality when the UN drew a map of a ragged strip of land in Palestine. This the Arabs refused to accept; there was a war, and Israel's borders, through its military successes, became more practical. In 1956, when France and Britain moved against Egypt over the Suez Canal issue, the Israelis took more land, but withdrew from it at the orders of the United Nations.

Still, most of the Arab states refused to accept the fact of Israel, and after they made a variety of minatory moves, Israel struck in 1967 and took nearly all of old Palestine, down to the Red Sea. Then the Arabs won some early success, and took some later losses in the Yom Kippur War.

Until this point, the Israelis could argue that the Arab coalition was hostile to the very idea of Israel, while the Arabs could retort that Israel was expansive and imperialist; that it refused to give up territory taken by force in 1967, in spite of the resolutions of the Security Council. Now, however, the most important Arab nations are willing to say that they accept Israel, but only within the pre-1967 boundaries. And most countries outside the Middle East would say the same.

The Israeli dilemma is more complex even than this, for there remains the emotionally charged issue of Jerusalem and the political danger of the status of the Palestinian Arabs. Nor is the boundary question simple—can there be reasonable adjustments to the situation that existed before the Six-Day War? The UN resolution does not rule them out. Will the Arabs? And whatever changes are made, will the risks to Israel be increased?

In modern war (and even in the older conventional kind) boundaries, and Maginot lines, have seldom proved decisive, while occupied areas have usually been a handicap to the holders. What Israel must eventually decide is not whether clinging to a pass or two is vital, but whether their surrender will assure the kind of international acceptance that alone can make a nation viable—in diplomacy, in trade, in strategic consideration. To make such a decision would be taking a chance. But to seek to hold what has been won by war in the teeth of almost universal disapproval would be taking a far greater risk.

Arms for Europe

The \$2-billion sale of 350 American F-16 lightweight fighters to four NATO countries, after a bitter year-long competition with the French Mirage F-1, undoubtedly makes immediate economic as well as military sense for all concerned. But it has left a sour taste all over Europe. And it raises the serious question whether the true long-term interests of either the United States or its allies have been best served by this so-called "arms deal of the century."

There is little doubt, despite French claims that technical differences between the two planes are minor, that the Norwegians, Danes and Dutch were right in their decision that the American plane was a better buy. It has the edge in terms of price, performance, delivery schedules and the opportunity to offset the expense by manufacturing and assembling components not only for Europe's purchases but for worldwide sales totaling \$10 billion to \$15 billion, thereby reducing per-unit costs.

The Belgians, who held out to the last minute for the Mirage and then yielded in the interests of standardization, expressed regret "that the four-nation purchase could not be used to lay the foundation for a European aeronautics industry." They acknowledged that their inability to convince their neighbors to opt for the Mirage was due, in part, to the feeling that Paris meant "French" when it talked of a "European" aircraft industry. But although France refused to commit itself to move eventually from French to common European projects, the Belgian government would have run this risk in the hope of saving the fast-fading European aircraft industry.

Here lies the central issue, far more important than the angry criticism of "hard-sell" tactics by the French and American governments and aircraft companies. It is, furthermore, extraneous to the issue of the highly questionable arms trade of the United States and Europe with the developing and non-NATO countries. To supply arms to one's NATO allies is one thing; to merchan-

dise arms shipments as mere commodities to anyone who wants to buy them is quite another, and extremely dubious, proposition, which we strongly oppose.

West Europe's defenses must be maintained and improved on a long-term basis to deter the Warsaw pact's much larger forces. What is at stake in Europe's declining aircraft industry is not only the future prospect for European political union, which is hard to conceive without a defense element, but the deep contradiction between American objectives and tactics. No objective of American foreign economic and defense policy in Europe has been more long lasting or more frequently stated since World War II than that of helping West Europe stand on its own feet—at least, in the defense field, in terms of conventional forces.

Yet the determination to sell American arms has made the European allies progressively more dependent on the United States, even for their basic equipment. The gradual decline of West Europe's military-industrial complex, moreover, has weakened the very forces which everywhere provide the most potent political support for the kind of vigorous defense programs Washington continually urges on its NATO allies.

Defense Secretary Schlesinger has tried to deal with this problem by pressing for American purchases of European arms. A competitive kind of common market in arms for the NATO area, instead of traditional "buy American" and "buy European" tendencies, has been suggested. The NATO defense ministers in May agreed to study creation of a new agency to encourage joint arms production projects, perhaps engaging competing multinational consortia to aid efficiency as well as standardization of arms.

None of this will be easily done. But unless American support is given to the revival of Europe's arms industries for essentially European purposes, Europe will never carry its weight in the common defense of the democratic alliance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Bonn, Paris and Pluton

France and the Bundesrepublik have not had official talks over the deployment of the pluton missile. Therefore there can be no bilateral agreement over the stationing of this French tactical nuclear missile on West German territory. Contrary claims by the Communists are easily exposed as lies. The French government has persistently ruled out such nuclear discussions with West German officials. The three attempts Bonn has made to coordinate French concepts for de-

ployment, targeting and timing of tactical nuclear weapons with West German and Atlantic security concepts have failed. France maintains that these missiles, with their 120-kilometer range, should remain within French borders. Their capacity for nuclear annihilation would be for France's German neighbors to experience. This strategy is in contradiction to mutual Franco-German dependence in all economic and security matters. Above all, it is contrary to the spirit of the Franco-German friendship treaty.

—Frankfurter Allgemeine (Frankfurt).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 7, 1900

KANSAS CITY—The Democratic convention closed this afternoon with the nomination of Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson for Vice-President and an addition to the platform in the shape of an income tax plank. With the standard bearer William Jennings Bryan already espousing the controversial silver issue, politicians now say that the income tax plank is another nail in his coffin.

Fifty Years Ago

July 7, 1925

NEW YORK—Eileen Willis, who is practicing at Forest Hills for her Eastern lawn tennis campaign, today expressed the hope that she would meet Suzanne Lenglen, the French champion, next year if the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association decided to send a team to England. Asked about her chances of winning, Miss Willis said: "Maybe I'll meet her when she grows old."



The Wallace Candidacy

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—How can it be that after everything this nation has already suffered in the last dozen years, some Americans actually contemplate inflicting George Wallace upon the country as president?

Crippled and periodically sick as a result of the murderous attack on his life, Wallace is now physically as well as intellectually and morally unqualified to perform the duties of a president. Yet here he is once again seeking the office, making an impact in the public opinion polls, and warring the Democrats to distraction.

The newest Wallace myth is that since Franklin D. Roosevelt served as president even though confined to a wheelchair, Wallace's physical condition should be no barrier to his election. But Roosevelt's polio and Wallace's gunshot wounds had quite different medical consequences. Despite the paralysis of his leg muscles, Roosevelt, for most of his time in the White House, glowed with vitality and robust good health. He regularly worked a 10-hour day and kept up a heavy schedule of appointments. By contrast, Wallace keeps to a restricted schedule and has to conserve his energy. On medical grounds alone, his candidacy is a preposterous imposition on the public.

Fraudulent Pose

His political pose as a potential Democratic candidate for president is equally fraudulent. There is no serious prospect that he will become the Democratic nominee. In the highly unlikely event that he should obtain the nomination, a new party would immediately be formed to represent the millions of Democrats who could not stomach him.

His selection as a vice-presidential nominee is likewise improbable. Any candidate who chose him as his running mate would have to recognize that he might be signing his own death warrant. There are scores of lunatics in this country who would deem it an honor to assassinate a president in order thereby to boost George Wallace into the White House. Presidential candidates are usually hungry for votes, but are they that hungry?

After he fails to win either place on the Democratic ticket, Wallace will form a third party. A split between the Wallaceites

and the rest of the Democrats is certain. It is neither possible nor desirable to avoid it.

From Wallace's standpoint, his venture into the Democratic primaries is another plausible opportunity to discharge venom and mischief as well as generate publicity. It would, of course, be more honorable and straightforward if he stayed clear of the Democrats and confined himself to his own one-man tent show, the American Independent party. But his overriding interests, like those of many demagogues, are turmoil and self-dramatization.

The thrill of being center stage and in the spotlight, the pleasure of verbal attack and innuendo, the baiting of the press corps, the roar of the crowd—these are the addictive satisfactions of politics for Wallace as they were for the late Joseph McCarthy. For such men, power itself is an idle dream and the actual burdens of office are more often shirked than sought.

From the Democratic party's standpoint, Wallace's ultimate departure into his own third party is an event to be welcomed. In 1968, his independent candidacy almost elected Hubert Humphrey. Post-election surveys showed that although most Wallace voters were nominal Democrats, they would have favored Richard Nixon over Humphrey in a two-man race by a margin of 5-to-4.

The Wallace candidacy in that election not only whittled Nixon's popular margin but also deprived him of the electoral votes of the five Southern states that Wallace carried. What was true then would be true again in 1976. A Wallace candidacy would, on balance, hurt President Ford more than it would a liberal Democrat.

Racial Hatred

The "resistance" of Wallace's political strength, however—despite his lack of seriousness, the emptiness of his "program" and the fraudulence of his posing as a Democrat—is a sinister phenomenon. His appeal derives its motive power from racial hatreds and fears and from the popular fantasy that there can be simple answers to complex problems such as crime, poverty and economic injustice.

Any vote cast for him is a selfish vote, a defeatist vote, a self-pitying vote. Instead of asking what candidate would be best for the whole country, a

Wallace voter says, in effect: "My frustrations and resentments are more important than anything else. I am mad at the blacks, the television announcers, the rich, the federal judges, the bureaucrats—and I am going to punish them all by voting for George Wallace."

Beneath the nasty innuendoes and the false bravado, there is the whine of self-pity in the Wallace propaganda themes. He remains a viable political force because too many Americans feel sorry for themselves, and he makes their pining heard in the land.

De-Americanizing the Philippines

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

MANTLA—Attempts by President Ferdinand Marcos to balance suppression of Moslem insurgents with courtship of the Arab oil bloc reflects the new De-Americanized foreign policy of the Philippines.

To the dismay of army officers, Marcos has pulled military punches against escalated guerrilla operations on the southern island of Mindanao rather than give Arab states the impression of a Christian nation waging holy war against its Moslem minority. What's more, he has turned the other cheek to Moslem countries aiding the insurgents.

Such deference to the Arabs was prompted by Philippine economic suffering from higher oil prices last year with their big American brother standing helplessly. That was one of several shocks—beginning with the 1973 Nixon doctrine and climaxed by the 1975 Indochina debacle—adding up to U.S. decline in Asia and causing Marcos to end Manila's echoing of Washington. Besides the Arab courtship, the new policy emphasizes regional Asian ties, abandons vocal anti-Communism and embraces Communist China.

Peking Visit

Nor does the Philippines any longer copy American political and social models. Martial law under Marcos is flourishing after 1,000 days, reflecting a consensus that American democracy is simply not for this country. Marcos returned last month from Peking rapturous about the Chinese system and suggesting its application here. For better or worse, the Philippines are no longer, in William Howard Taft's unfortunate phrase, "our little brown brothers."

Marcos's determination to establish a distinctly Philippine foreign policy is shown by its interaction with his worst domestic problem: the Mindanao insurrection. While scattered Communist insurgents are no problem, Moslem guerrillas grow stronger and recently pulled off two bloody ambushes of Philippine troops unreported in the controlled Manila press. Some 30,000 Philippine troops in Mindanao are not close to suppressing guerrillas whose ancestors plagued Spanish and American colonialists.

But overshadowing the insurgency has been the world oil crisis, stunning for this poor, oil-importing country. Impromptu remarks by Marcos in the town

Spain's Underground Is Looking to Future

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID—Not quite 30 years ago I lunched at a restaurant opposite Madrid's main bullring with a member of the three-man delegation that ran the illegal Spanish Communist party (PCE), a dapper 33-year-old I knew only by the alias "Felipe."

Felipe had been a battalion political commissar for the Republicans during the Spanish Civil War, fled to France and South America, and returned as head of the agitation-propaganda section of the clandestine leadership responsible to the party's central committee, then stationed across the French frontier in Toulouse.

It was an extremely complicated experience making contact with him. Various couriers shuttled me back and forth across Madrid, passing me from one to the other. The Communists were then a small group, determinedly hunted by the police. Felipe claimed an active membership throughout Spain of 25,000. It was certainly far less.

Strongest Party

"But," he added, "despite our present weakness, we are the strongest opposition party, the center of anti-fascist activity. The number of our real militants is limited but our supporters number hundreds of thousands. The longer Franco stays in power, the better for us. We Communists are skillful at organizing from the underground; none of the other opposition parties are. The Communists will devour the rest."

Having consolidated a position of predominant strength before the Republic lost to Generalissimo Franco, the party was smashed by the new regime and took a long time to work its way back. Meanwhile, it devised new techniques for the struggle.

Communists were for a time instructed to seek arrest and convert other prisoners. Burgos Prison being regarded as the PCE "university." This tactic was too costly. Organizers were sent to Andalusia and La Mancha to influence impoverished peasants. Agents from Toulouse were ordered to lie low for years and avoid detection.

Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, who founded the Falange party that first dominated Franco Spain's ideology, held that Communism was inevitable (according to the historian Salvador de Madariaga) and therefore it was best to travel toward it by way of an authoritarian system such as fascism.

Expansion

By 1959 the late Dionisio Ridruejo, a Falangist who quit and joined the liberal opposition, told me the Communist party "is expanding faster than any. It is plugging national reconciliation. Its big effort is penetration: in

the Falange, the labor syndicates, the police, cinema, press, arts, the army no longer."

This infiltration process succeeded considerably, despite the fact that Spain developed a vigorous new social and industrial structure with a prosperous middle class. The trouble is the government didn't reform. Its warnings of violence if Communism comes are decreasingly heeded by a nation that doesn't remember the Civil War. Half the population is under 30.

Moreover, the PCE has shown itself independent-minded and critical of the Soviet Union, especially since the 1968 "Prague summer." The PCE claims it wants a pluralist society, a federal republic with self-determination for Catalonia, Galicia and the Basque region, separation of church and state, freedom of press, speech and assembly, "convergence" of all anti-regime forces.

Pro-Communist candidates won recent elections in tolerated labor syndicates. Through Paris delegates, the party created a democratic junta with tame liberals, monarchists and representatives of the Catholic Opus Dei. A broad body of opinion including Socialists, moderates and democratic conservatives isn't, nevertheless, convinced that Communism promises today will be matched by deeds tomorrow. The U.S.S.R.'s own constitution is an agreeable promising document—that has never been honored.

Cool Ties

The PCE benefits from its apparently cool relationship with Moscow and with the pro-Soviet party in Portugal. The PCE has minimized contacts with Portuguese colleagues since they moved into the front, news strike, stressing friendly relations with the Romanian, Yugoslav, Italian and even Chinese parties. It stands by a position affirmed four years ago: "There must be no guiding party or ruling center" (meaning Moscow).

How much disagreements with Russia or internal disputes will hamper the PCE cause here when the underground surfaces is impossible to predict. Probably not to any crippling degree. For, during the three decades since my conversation with Felipe, the Communists have gained, even if they remained largely invisible. Their leader, Santiago Carrillo, has been saying from France, where he lives:

"The Iberian peninsula has potentially the most revolutionary situation in all Europe and the overthrow of the Spanish and Portuguese regimes would create very favorable conditions for the democratic and progressive forces of other European countries." Tally for one.

of Lucena last February more clearly reflect his thinking than formal speeches. What will happen, he asked, "if all these countries producing oil—Arab nations—would support this (Mindanao) secessionist movement? ... Where will we go? The United States is in a chaos too. She cannot even help Vietnam or Laos."

Since then, not only did Marcos unequivocally support the Arabs in the Middle East, but he restrained the anti-guerrilla campaign in Mindanao. Although Marcos confirmed to us that Libya is supplying insurgents with European arms, he has raised no international furor.

Malaysian Aid

Marcos also confirmed to us that the rebels are aided by Tun Mustapha, chief minister of the Malaysian state of Sabah, and that insurgent leaders have been trained by Malaysia's central government. But seeking to erase the American-puppet stigma and work closely with Malaysia and other Asian nations, Marcos has not protested.

At the heart of his new foreign policy is China. Could not the communistic establishing diplomatic relations be interpreted as a non-aggression treaty? "Well," he replied in our interview, "suppose I don't interpret but merely quote Chairman Mao Tse-tung. He said we will not plot, conspire against each other or seek to overthrow each other."

Marcos has few illusions about how much protection that promise provides. But he was captivated by China—to the unease of rich Filipinos. We heard him address civil servants here, admonishing them to avoid copying "foreign models" and then praising Chi-

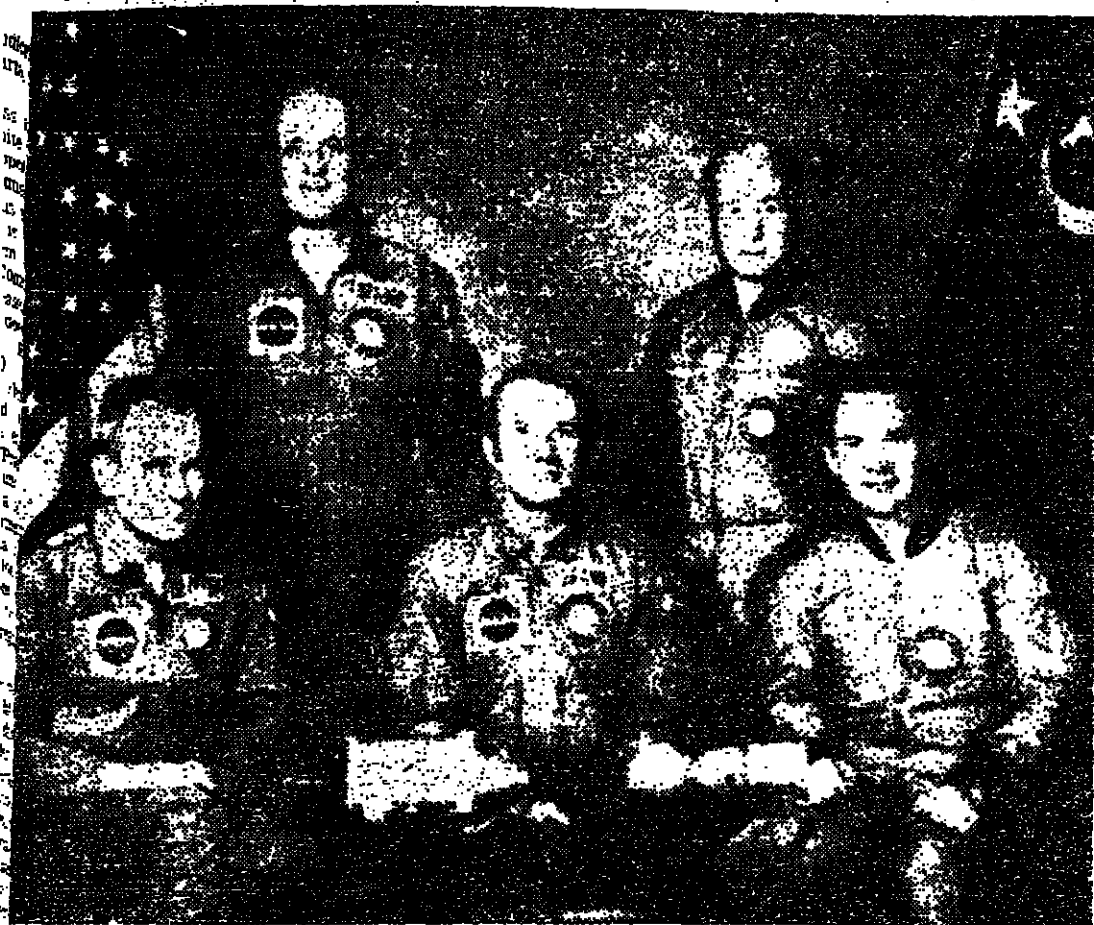
nese practices. Clearly, "foreign" meant "American."

In our interview, the President described Chinese "self-reliance, their unity, their dedication, their self-abnegation." Did he find anything unattractive there? "No," he answered, adding that workers and peasants could criticize communist leaders. "It gave a taste of democracy ... my impression was always that it was authoritarianism and that orders came from above. But the impression that I got was the other way around."

'New Society'

Marcos's "New Society" does resemble Chinese "democracy" more than the American original. The President told us that he favors martial law continuing here as long as the world recession and the southern insurgency continue—probably a very long time. There is no doubt of his authoritarian regime's popularity. While poverty and corruption persist, Marcos has curbed the crime and social disorder which dominated when we last visited here in 1970.

With his 10 years in power comprising one-third of total Philippine independence, Marcos looms as the dominant figure in the republic's history. Charismatic and a brilliant maneuverer, he now enthusiastically strides the world stage. He is a non-drinking, non-smoking, physical-fitness addict who looks 10 years younger than his 57 years and promises to remain the Philippine strong man into the foreseeable future. Consequently, he wants U.S. naval and air power based here; Marcos's de-Americanizing is a permanent fact of life in post-Vietnam Asia.



CREW FOR THE APOLLO-SOYUZ MISSION — From left to right are Americans Donald Slayton, Thomas Stafford and Vance Brand, and Russians Alexei Leonov, Valeri Kubasov.

Reliance on U.S. Diminishes

West Germany Comes of Age

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN (NYT)—U.S. withdrawal from Indochina this spring shook and worried West Germany, the most powerful ally of the United States in Europe. But the Germans' preoccupation was not the United States' might waning away from them, nor that West Germany should reappraise its transatlantic ties.

Three decades after the end of World War II, those bonds are as extensive as to be nearly indissoluble. But there are long-term trends at work, in economics, in politics, in the way Germans feel about the United States. And by these measurements, the U.S. role in Germany is considerably less powerful in 1975 than it was a quarter of a century ago.

From the Soviet Army came the 198,000 U.S. troops here, and the U.S. role in Germany is considerably less powerful in 1975 than it was a quarter of a century ago.

paycheck for up to a year. In the last two-year offset agreement, West Germany paid what was then worth more than \$2.2 billion to modernize U.S. barracks, buy low-interest U.S. Treasury securities, and procure scientific and technological material and equipment in the United States.

The agreement expires at the end of this month. Normally, negotiations on a new one to offset the costs of stationing U.S. troops in West Germany for the next two years would begin soon, but the Bonn government has taken a tougher operating attitude this time.

Officials are asking: "Why do we need another one?" They point to the improved U.S. balance of payments and to their own financial difficulties from the recession and may refuse to sign a formal agreement for the first time since 1961.

The way the soldiers live often surprises U.S. visitors. Barracks settlements like Patrick Henry Village near Heidelberg look like miniatures of Fort Dix or Fort Bragg, but built with five-story German solidity instead of the temporary frame construction on the other side of the Atlantic.

Gangling GIs in baseball uniforms pick small round balls and spring bats at them in a game difficult for Europeans to fathom. The FX sells weak American canned beer in the heart of the most famous beer-producing country in the world. Young soldiers who cannot speak

German feel cut off, and refer to the United States as "the world"—just as they used to in Vietnam.

Settlement Rented

The settlements grew up in the immediate postwar period, when "fraternization" with the German "enemy" was discouraged. Now, in what may be a sign of the times, much of the "American settlement" in Bonn has been rented out to Israeli diplomats, German civil servants and British journalists.

Two years ago, a poll showed that only 33 per cent of the Germans thought the United States was their "best friend." Now it has risen to 40 per cent, but 10 years ago it was 59 per cent. These are signs of skepticism but there is also the important question of where else the Germans, situated on the ideological front between East and West, have to turn.

On May 5, the cover of the liberal news magazine Spiegel, which is often critical of the United States, showed the Statue of Liberty with her arm in a star-and-stripes sling, titled "Is America No Longer Trustworthy? Indochina Has Become Red." The article ended:

"The military, economic and technical essence of the U.S.A. is untouched. The Europeans can continue to trust, now as before, in the guarantees of superpower America—besides, they have no alternative."

N.Y.C.'s Olympic Tower: Homes for the Very Rich

NEW YORK (AP)—Olympic Tower, a 52-story skyscraper of bronzed glass next door to St. Patrick's Cathedral and Rockefeller Center, is for the very rich.

A one-bedroom cooperative apartment sells for \$122,000, plus a monthly maintenance fee of \$267. A duplex—nine rooms complete with woodburning fireplace, a circular staircase, an elevator and a sauna—is going for \$650,000. Maintenance is \$946 more a month.

Olympic Tower is at Fifth Avenue at 51st Street—a most prestigious corner.

The late Aristotle Onassis promoted the project through the Victory Development Corp. Also involved was the Arlen Realty and Development Corp., which is believed to be the largest publicly owned real-estate and development organization in the United States.

Several years ago a survey was taken. Who could possibly afford to live at such an address? The world now has about 4 billion inhabitants and only 30,000 of them can afford Olympic Tower as homes.

The apartments are selling briskly. The sales office says they will be gone by the end of summer, when the building is scheduled to open. Half to three-fourths are already sold, including most of the duplexes, the salesmen say.

Names Are Secret

The identities of the residents are held in strictest confidence. So far, 27 countries are represented.

The nearly completed building features a blocklong indoor park, a three-story waterfall, two floors of the very plushiest shops, 19 floors of corporate office space and 230 luxury apartments.

A tiered waterfall is built over the spot where the garbage trucks will drive in and out.

There's also a financial communications lodge, where residents can sit around and watch how their stocks did that day, a health club and a private wine cellar. Temperature and humidity controls will be set to the wine owners' specifications.

The real name of the price tag here will be service. Much of it will cost extra, beyond the charge for monthly maintenance. It will include three concierges, bonded maid service, a doorman, a hallman, elevator operators, 24-hour room service, 24-hour dry cleaning. Other amenities will be limousine service, helicopter service and yacht and jet charters.

Mr. Onassis himself was deeply involved in the \$95-million building during construction, despite some second thoughts. The 23rd floor had been reached when the economy began to come apart in the fall of 1973 and the investors wondered whether they might be building themselves a white elephant of enormous proportions.

"The whole world changed in a matter of six to eight months and we were on the 23rd floor," recalls Paul Wallace president of Arlen Development Corp. and project manager of Olympic Tower. There were some worried meetings. Mr. Wallace said, but the builders got a vote of confidence from the financial world and onward and upward went the building.

Olympic Tower is very European in concept—half hotel, half apartments, a bidet in most bathrooms. There will not be any mailboxes. The delivery of mail will be one of the hallman's duties.

A Mutually Agreed Draw

Joint Launch Is Expected To End the Space Race

By Robert C. Toth

ZYEDNY GORODOK, U.S.S.R.—The "space race" officially ends this month.

The competition, which was a symbol of superpower rivalry triggered by Sputnik and fueled by the cold war, will be ending in a mutually agreed draw when cosmonauts and astronauts shake hands in orbit during the Apollo-Soyuz flight. Or at least that's the intention.

Gen. Georgi Beregovol, commander of the cosmonaut-training facility here at what would be called Star City in English, said, "I hope that from now on it will be cooperative work, joint experiments where you can't say who is inside first. That's in the best interest of both sides."

"Our joint flight means détente in space," added a cosmonaut, Lt. Col. Alexei Leonov, who will pilot the Soyuz ship that will be launched July 15 for the Apollo-Habarov. "If there will be future cooperation in designing spacecraft and space stations and perhaps more joint flights."

The race had really run its course by 1972 when a truce was declared both in military and civilian fields during the first summit meeting of former President Richard Nixon and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

They signed strategic arms agreements (which probably will be extended this year) to halt the "missile race." Each side admitted that it was technologically improbable for one to get a telling advantage for long over the other in long-range nuclear tipped missiles and that the political and financial costs of trying were unacceptable.

Take Heat Out

They then also agreed to the joint Soyuz-Apollo flight to take the heat out of the civilian competition, thus lessening political tensions and saving money.

Almost two decades after the space race began in 1957, the United States has spent \$80 billion for military and civilian space work and the Russians probably committed a comparable sum.

In armaments, both governments contend that they have "parity" with the other. Specialists argue about marginal advantages for one or the other in the records of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks but essentially both have more than enough missiles to absorb a surprise attack and still retaliate forcefully enough to devastate the attacker. There would be no winners.

In the civilian competition, various firsts were scored by each side. The Russians launched the first Sputnik and the first man, the Americans landed the first man on the moon.

After the Soviet achievements, which some Americans saw as a "technological Pearl Harbor," in-

ternational public opinion polls found Moscow the world leader in science and technology. After the moon landings, world opinion again restored the lead to the United States.

The preface to the competition was written in World War II with the German V-2 rockets. Later, the Americans relied significantly on German engineers to build their early rockets. The Russians, who had a strong tactical rocket program during the war, used Germans to a lesser extent.

With the atomic bomb, and then the hydrogen bomb, it became inevitable that rockets would carry the weapons. The Russians were late in compressing their hydrogen warheads into a small package so they initially built bigger rockets than the Americans to launch them.

One such rocket launched Sputnik. Slightly modified, it also launched Yuri Gagarin into orbit in April, 1961. Again modified, the same basic rocket will launch the Soyuz next month.

The first American, John Glenn, went into orbit in 1962 but the United States continued to trail in space for years and the Soviet man in the street seized on a bitter-sweet refrain which, after admitting difficult living conditions, boasted that "but we are first in making rockets . . . and first in ballet."

With the second generation of spaceships, Voskhod and Gemini, the balance began to shift.

The Russians orbited the first three-man crew in October, 1964, and Col. Leonov made the first space walk in March, 1965. But then came 10 successful Gemini flights without a single Soviet manned shot. U.S. weight-lifting capacity was far greater than the Russians' and in space time, the spread was even greater—1,963 U.S. man-hours to only 53 for the Russians.

First Deaths

Death caught up to both programs in 1967. The first fatalities were American—three astronauts perished in a static test of Apollo, the third-generation U.S. craft, in January. Three months later a cosmonaut died while returning from space in the first test of Soyuz, the Russians' third-generation craft.

Both tragedies set the respective programs back almost two years.

Soviet officials during the 1960s claimed that they were not racing the Americans to the moon or anywhere else in space. On the record, statements by former Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev are equivocal.

But comments of cosmonauts were different. In 1969, Gherman Titov, the second man in space, told a Mexican group that the first Americans on the moon would find Russians there. As late as the spring of 1969, Col.

Leonov among others predicted that a Soviet manned landing and return would be achieved between October, 1969, and the early part of 1970.

Reinforcing the cosmonauts' statements was the fact that the Russians were developing a huge new rocket of the Saturn size that carried Americans to the moon.

Back Seat

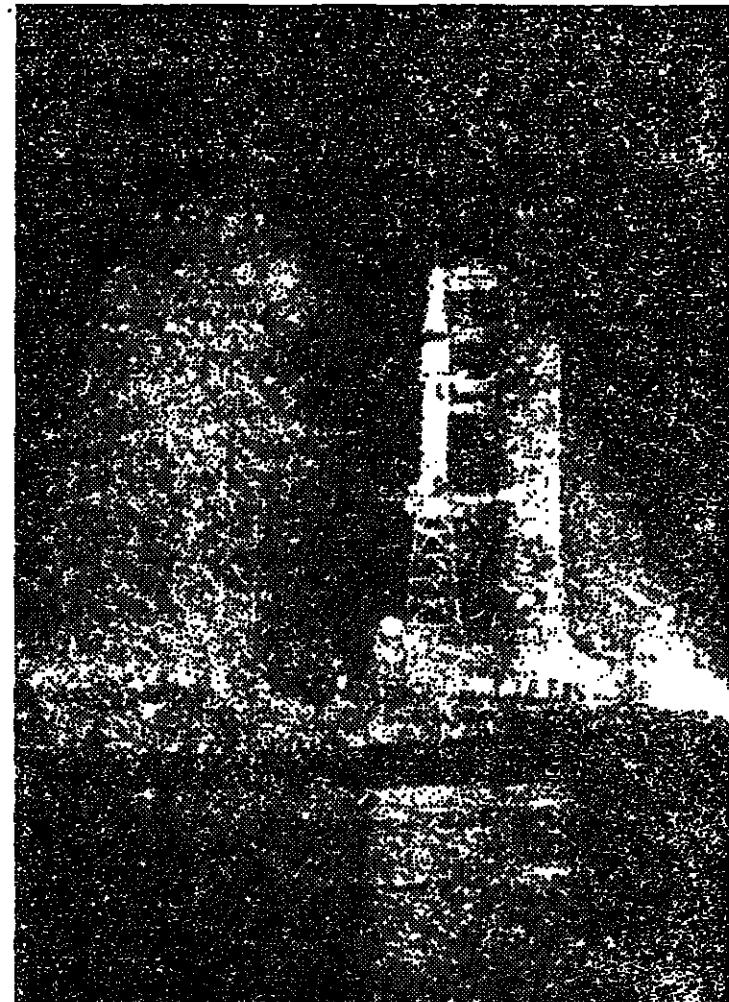
But it blew up on the launching pad in the summer of 1969. In July, the first American set foot on the moon. By October, Soviet officials spoke of building big space stations in earth orbit, implicitly giving a back seat to any moon project.

The conclusion is that the Russians were indeed racing and that one more U.S. mistake and one fewer Russian failure might well have produced a different outcome.

The Russians now are behind the United States in civilian space efforts, measured in weight-lifting capacity and time in space (21,000 man hours for the United States, about 7,000 for the Russians).

But they have a far more active program under way. Three manned flights have been launched in the last six months here compared to no U.S. shots. A Soviet lunar landing is expected toward the end of the decade. The Soviet interplanetary unmanned program, which has shot 11 times more payload weight toward planets than the United States (although with a lower success rate), continues unabated.

It was probably not coincidental that three days before the first



AT CAPE CANAVERAL—Service tower (left) was rolled back earlier this month to expose the Saturn rocket that is to propel the U.S. astronauts into orbit.

U.S. moon landing in 1969, the Russians fired an unmanned soft-lander. It crashed onto the surface the same day the astronauts landed safely. But had the reverse happened, and had the Russians brought back the first moon dust, they would have claimed the correctness of their approach and the error of the U.S. way.

In somewhat the same vein, the Russians will have a two-

man space station still in orbit while the Apollo-Soyuz mission is under way and thereby can expect to gain more credit for being first to run two manned missions simultaneously for the first time.

So cooperation will not preclude competitiveness but that competition should be more rational, less costly and in the end probably more productive.

© Los Angeles Times.

Effort Lags Behind Jewish Program

The Arab Lobby Gains Speed

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON (NYT)—From Bangor, Maine, to Walnut Creek, Calif., from White River Junction, Vt., to the White House, representatives of the Arab lobby are visiting scores of U.S. cities and towns to press their view of Middle Eastern affairs.

While their efforts have not yet approached the effectiveness of the Israeli lobby, the usual attitude of indifference toward the Arab cause in Congress and among the general population is beginning to change.

At garden and Rotary clubs, at local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and even at synagogues and Jewish educational and cultural groups, the Arabs are seeking out anyone who will listen to their side of the dispute.

Members of the Arab League have stepped up their efforts in the United States in recent years, sending newsletters to opinion makers, resurrecting moribund Arab-American chambers of commerce and underwriting student tours of the Middle East.

Militancy Grows

The Arab-Americans, who are estimated to number as many as 3 million, are also becoming more militant, forming an increasingly powerful national association, sending letters and telegrams to their congressmen and using public relations techniques.

A milestone in their efforts was reached last month, when 11 Arab-Americans, representatives of more than a million of their number, conferred for 40 minutes with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to plead the case of the Palestine Liberation Organization while protesting Israeli actions in the Middle East.

Despite the efforts before the White House meeting, nearly all those Arabs and Arab-Americans interviewed recently in an attempt to assay the depth and effectiveness of the lobby say it has hardly made a dent in U.S. support for Israel. They complain that the propaganda efforts are uncoordinated and unsophisticated and, while improving, are no match for the cohesive force of the U.S. Jewish community of more than 6 million, which has given Israel vast support.

The Arab oil embargo has apparently induced questioning of the long-standing support for Israel and at least something of a grudging shift from the almost total indifference to the Arab world.

Even in Congress, which has lacked almost any opposition to the Israeli cause, a small group, if not an Arab lobby, is at least pleading that Arab sentiments have a right to be heard. Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., is its unofficial leader. Members include Representatives Anthony Toby Moffett of Connecticut and Abraham Kazen Jr. of Texas, both Democrats, and James Abdnor, R-S.D.

"During the Middle East war in 1967 I can remember cheering for the Israelis," said Sen. Abourezk, whose parents were Lebanese who came to this country

recently, in explaining why it was formed three years ago. An avowed political action group, it seeks "to foster, encourage and promote the traditional ties between the people of the United States and the peoples of the Arab countries."

Mr. Shadyac insists that the association, which he says has more than a million members, is not an Arab lobby and that its members are not Arab propagandists.

An examination of letters to newspapers and telegrams to congressmen from the association and its members shows denunciations of efforts by "the Zionist lobby" and demands that Israel, because of raids on bases in Lebanon, "be immediately declared ineligible for further assistance and military aid."

The association "has never taken an anti-Israeli position," Mr. Shadyac insists, adding that "the United States should stay committed to the support of Israel but we shouldn't give it carte blanche." His aim, and that of the association, he said, is "evenhandedness in the Middle East" and the presentation of the Arab side to Congress and the U.S. people.

Well-Financed

Some Arab efforts are well-financed and have high-powered participants, including Clark Clifford, who served as White House counsel to the Truman administration and as secretary of defense in the Johnson administration, and Richard Kleindienst, who served as attorney general in the Nixon administration.

Records on the registration of foreign agents on file at the Justice Department show that the Washington law firm of Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney has a contract with the Algerian government calling for a \$150,000-a-year fee.

Mr. Kleindienst has a \$120,000-a-year contract with the Algerian Ministry of Industry and Energy calling for him to provide legal counsel for business circles, congressional relations and relations with various official government bodies in Washington and the rest of the United States.

U.S. oil companies such as Gulf, Mobil and Standard of California have underwritten advertisements or letters giving the Arab position on Middle Eastern affairs or have made contributions to Arab propaganda groups.

Mr. Hassan said that awareness of Arab positions "came to the United States only when it woke to the fact that its interest and the Arab interest coincided," opening the way to "greater understanding of Arab problems."

Last year the Arab Information Center started publishing the monthly Arab Report, a newsletter, mailing it to U.S. opinion makers, and sent representatives on the lecture circuit in hundreds of cities and towns. There seems to be little coordination between the centers and the largest Arab group, the National Association of Arab-Americans, which has headquarters here.

"The Arab Information Center is a total loss," said Richard Shadyac, a trial lawyer in Alexandria, Va., who is the association's guiding force and who served as its president until

Waldheim Backs Head Of UN Food Council

GENEVA, July 6 (Reuters)—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said Friday that the UN World Food Council's executive director, John Hanan, an American, would remain in office despite calls by some developing countries for the resignation of the council's secretary.

During the Rome inaugural session of the Food Council, a number of developing nations called for the 10-man secretariat's replacement, alleging a lack of consultation on its formation.

Ex-Gestapo Chief

Lets Life in Hamburg

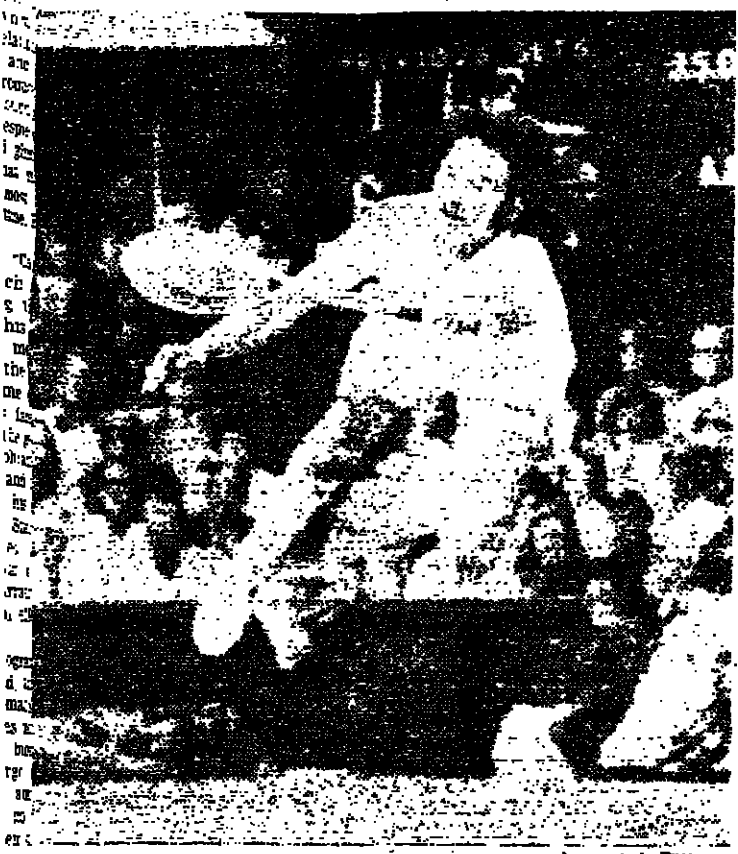
HAMBURG, July 6 (AP)—Kurt Hahn, 68, former Gestapo chief of Nazi-occupied Warsaw, is sentenced by a Hamburg court Friday to life imprisonment for helping murder at least 6,000 Polish Jews.

Hahn, who sold insurance in star Germany, was convicted of arranging the "resettlement" of several hundred thousand Jews from the Warsaw Ghetto to the Chelmno death camp. Hahn had already been convicted in 1948 of aiding in other murders and sentenced to 12 years in prison.

Wimbledon Setting Was Perfect for Ashe to Do the Unexpected

By Dave Anderson

WIMBLEDON, England, July 6 (UPI)—Everything here is "off" here. At the early Southfields stop on the London Underground, the sign reads "All right here for Wimbledon." Roses bloom on the lawns of mod apartments and the gardens of old gingerbread houses along the narrow leafy streets. Among the flowers outside the historic center-court enclosure are portulaca, nasturtium, and other low-growing plants. And tennis is propriety. Not even Alfred Hitchcock could use Wimbledon as the backdrop for a murder. Unthinkable. But yesterday Arthur Ashe stabbed Jimmy Connors in the sets and in cold blood for the men's singles championship. The traditionalists cheered. Schism, if ever, has there been tennis match with such silent tension. Two weeks ago Connors announced a \$5-million libel suit against Ashe for having called Connors a "freak" in the United States Davis Cup. Connors, previously, had had three other suits for a total



Associated Press

Jimmy Connors leaps to reach a shot by Arthur Ashe.

Ruffian Pulls Up Lame in Match Race

NEW YORK, July 6 (UPI)—Foolish Pleasure won the \$350,000 match race today with Ruffian the filly pulled up lame after the first half-mile.

Ruffian, unbeaten in 10 previous races, held a half-length lead over the Kentucky Derby winner in the battle of the sexes when she suddenly pulled up as she shattered her right ankle.

Foolish Pleasure, with Braulio Baeza aboard, then breezed the rest of the mile and a quarter for the victory and the \$235,000 winner's purse.

But as John Greer's 13-year-old colt claimed the victory, the eyes of the crowd of 30,794 at Belmont Park were on Ruffian, who stood along the backstretch as jockey Jacinto Vasquez stood helplessly beside her.

Foolish Pleasure paid \$3.80 for \$1 to win after completing the route in 2 minutes 4.5 seconds as Ruffian was the 3-5 favorite in the race.

As soon as Foolish Pleasure crossed the finish line, the horse ambulance was on the backstretch to pick up the injured filly. Vasquez later said he believed Ruffian had broken a bone, while Baeza said he heard something snap as he passed the filly.

Foolish Pleasure, who had trained the past three weeks to contend with Ruffian's early speed, broke first out of the gate, but the Louist Hill Farm filly quickly assumed her front-running position and led Vasquez neck-and-neck for a 22 1/2 first quarter.

They had just about reached the half-mile mark when Foolish Pleasure, who was then trailing by a half-length, suddenly shot by Ruffian. Startled, the crowd then saw the colt-black filly pull up to complete stop and a loud groan went up from the

crowd as Foolish Pleasure continued on his way all alone.

Foolish Pleasure, whose tainted victory was his 13th in 16 starts, brought his career earnings to \$871,107 while Ruffian was given the poor compensation of \$125,000 as a great racing career apparently came to a premature end. According to the rules of racing, a horse must finish a race to collect a purse, but the New York Racing Association waived the rule.

As Ruffian's leg snapped down the backstretch, the filly veered to the right and bumped solidly against Foolish Pleasure, who shrugged it off and opened a lead of 30 lengths before Baeza looked back to see what had happened to his opponent.

Ruffian, trained by Frank White Jr., entered the match race with hopes of becoming the next superhorse. In addition to winning all 10 of her races, she had set or equaled track or stakes records in each of her stakes races.

Vasquez said, "She was running very well. She changed her lead and I could feel something happening. It was her right leg. I hope it was not serious."

But it was serious as the ambulance drivers quickly encased her right leg in an aluminum cast before loading her into the ambulance.

Baeza said, "I am so sorry to see such a fine filly get hurt. It's a shame. I was going down the backstretch and she was looking to try to get away, but my colt stayed with them. Then I saw it happen. I could hear it crack."

"You're always sick when you see something like that happen," said Leroy Jolley, Foolish Pleasure's trainer. "I could just as easily as happen to me. It has been in the past. Your dinner doesn't taste very well after dinner."

"I feel my horse could have beaten her anyway, and I'll always feel that way. It's a tough game and you don't play it in short pants."

For a time yesterday it seemed unreal. Cocky and cool, Connors won the first game then was swamped. After 20 minutes, Ashe had the set at 6-1, without a single break point against him. Between changueros Ashe sat still, eyes closed, meditating, relaxing for the task ahead. He

quickly shook hands at the net but then they avoided each other during the presentation ceremony.

"He didn't say anything," Ashe was saying now, "and I didn't say anything."

As outwardly cool as ever, Ashe was wearing his blue jacket with "USA" on it in the interview room. When he was asked if this was his most memorable triumph, he shook his head.

"No, winning the Davis Cup in '68 would be first," he said. "And winning Forest Hills in '68 was second until this one."

Every so often, Ashe would stab Connors subtly; it was as if he were using an icicle so that no murder weapon would exist, such as when he was asked if he were surprised at his easy victory.

"If you're a good player," he said softly, "and you find yourself winning easily, you're not surprised."

When he was asked about Connors' performance Ashe mentioned how the dethroned champion had put about 70 per cent of his errors "into the middle of the net, he hardly ever put the ball beyond the base line—that's a sign of choking." But he remained in character, taking his triumph with the ultimate in cool.

"Are you happy, Arthur?" said Deit with a smile.

"Yeah," said the first black male to win Wimbledon.

Moments later, after Ashe had departed, Connors appeared in his Italian sweater. He was polite, saying that he had lost to a "better Arthur Ashe," but he also stayed in character, making it clear that he felt he is still the superior player.

"Any guy has to play out of his mind to beat me," Connors said. "I'm not going to lose the match. Got to beat me. And he beat me today." He paused.

"Today?"

"Asked about Ashe's reference to his choking, Connors snapped, 'I don't choke, my friend. I've been playing too long to choke.' He talked about his independence in the Davis Cup and the ATP circuit, recalling how when he was growing up, 'I listened to my parents, but if I didn't agree, I wouldn't do it.' And then he was asked jokingly if he were going to the Wimbledon ball Saturday night.

"If I can have the first dance," he said.

"With Arthur?" somebody suggested.

Jimmy Connors scowled. But somewhere Arthur Ashe was smiling. In cold blood.

Ashe whipped through the first set, 6-1, and took a 2-0 lead in the second set.

Noisy Try

Moments later, as Connors failed to chase down an angled cross-court volley, a voice from underneath the black tar roof of the green wooden stadium broke the silence.

"Connors, Connors," a voice yelled.

"I'm trying, for Christ's sake," he yelled.

Connors indeed was trying. With each serve, he was grunting like Joe Frazier throwing a left hook. And after losing nine consecutive games, he finally held his serve in that fourth game. But that would be his only winning point in the 6-1 second set. He hadn't lost a set in his six previous matches and now he had lost two sets. He was grunting and hunching his shoulders and shaking his hair and slapping himself on the right thigh. And in the third set, he broke Ashe's serve in the final game to win, 7-5.

Connors even took a 3-0 lead in the fourth set but Ashe, performing with a poised purpose, lost only one more game for the 6-4 set that completed his emotional triumph.

On winning, Ashe turned to where Deit and his other friends were sitting and held up a clenched fist. He and Connors

had nine games in a row now, leading 3-0 in the second set.

Was this the great Connors, winner of everything in sight? Champion here and at Forest Hills, conqueror of Rod Laver and John Newcombe in challenge matches.

Jimmy won a game then, a single flare in the gloom. Outwardly unemotional, Ashe pressed on with the plan. He had the second set in 25 minutes, setting it on his fourth set point, the crowd exploding in applause.

Connors rallied.

A backhand volley took him to break point, and a backhand into the body brought Arthur to 3-2 in the third set. It seemed like a mirage, the crowd could hardly believe what they were seeing.

Finally, Connors found the reins. A two-handed pass, a backhand dumped at Ashe's feet coming in, and a teasing lob that Ashe smashed out brought him back to 3-all. With two ads

against him, Connors, bravely held service for 4-3, staved off two more break points, and took the set at 7-5 with a blistering forehand across court as he threw a fist high in defiance.

Connors had climbed out of the coffin, but could he stay alive? Suddenly he was at 3-love in the fourth, the two-fisters streaming down the lines. Ashe cut him off. In the fifth game he held a little chip to the side for deuce. An overhead deep for an out, and sprinting across court, lashed a forehand down the line for the break back to 3-2.

Deliberate and careful, Ashe stuck to the battle plan. A backhand wasted high to the corner, Connors let it drop, thinking it out. A backhand pass down the sideline. Now a chip put Ashe at 13-40, Jimmy, backhanded his volley wide and there was Ashe serving for the match, the center court enthralled.

A serve for 15, a desperate dash by Connors for a rocket down the

side, and finally a big jumping serve wide to Connors brought a feeble push up near net. Arthur smashed it away. At last he had won his Wimbledon.

"I just didn't have it today," said a crestfallen Connors, but the bravado was still there.

"I came here with my head high and I'll walk out that way. And I'll be back with my head even higher."

It was one of the best Wimbledon ever for the United States. With Billie Jean King taking her sixth singles title and Alex Mayer and Vilas Gerulaitis winning the men's doubles Friday, Ann Kiyomura, 19, of California, paired with Kazuko Sawamatsu of Japan to take the women's doubles from French girl Francoise Durr and Betty Stove of the Netherlands, 7-5, 1-6, 7-5. And then Marty Riessen and Margaret Court of Australia won from Australian Allan Stone and Stove, 6-4, 7-5, to give the United States a share of all five crowns.

ONE GOOD HAND DESERVES ANOTHER—Arthur Ashe and the Wimbledon crowd respond to each other.

Varied Attack Routs Connors in Four-Set Final

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 6 (UPI)—Jimmy Connors, the man everybody thought unbeatable, was thrashed by Arthur Ashe at Wimbledon yesterday.

Before a stunned center court audience, Ashe won 6-1, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4 in 125 minutes to become the first black man to win the men's singles title here, the highest honor in the game.

Ashe has waited in the wings for many years. He reached the semifinals in 1968 and 1969, losing both times to Rod Laver of Australia. Ashe, who will be 32 years old next week, had set two objectives for this year: to win the World Championship Tennis title and Wimbledon. He has done both.

Connors was a heavy favorite to take the men's title for the second year in a row. He had beaten Ashe in their three previous meetings. Jimmy had waded through the draw without dropping a set and his massacre of Roscoe Tanner in the semifinals was thought to contain the hardest hitting ever seen at this historic shrine.

But Ashe confounded him. He threw him junk. He chipped and dinked, mostly to the backhand. He tossed up lobs. He served solidly all the way through and his forehand volley, admittedly his weakness, was a tower of strength in the in-fighting around net.

"I played well, I was confident," Ashe said.

Arthur said he had found his game plan by watching the Connors-Raul Ramirez quarter-final match on tape, not, he said, the Tanner match.

For a time yesterday it seemed unreal. Cocky and cool, Connors won the first game then was swamped. After 20 minutes, Ashe had the set at 6-1, without a single break point against him. Between changueros Ashe sat still, eyes closed, meditating, relaxing for the task ahead. He

throw sailed past home plate for a two-base error. Lee May, who drove in Baltimore's first run in the third inning with an infield hit, then drilled a single to left for two more runs as the Orioles won for the eighth time in 10 games.

Indians 12, Red Sox 2

At Cleveland, Buddy Bell drove in six runs with two home runs, including a grand slam—a double yesterday—and George Hendrick batted his 15th homer to power the Indians to a 12-2 victory over Boston. The victory was the Indians' fourth straight and the 12th in their last 15 games.

Tigers 3, Brewers 2

At Detroit, rookie Tom Verzer singled to drive in two runs in the fourth inning and Vern Riffe made it stand up with a six-hitter for a 3-2 Tiger victory over Milwaukee.

Royals 6, White Sox 4

At Kansas City, Frank White led off the eighth inning with a tie-breaking inside-the-park homer that sparked the Royals to a 6-4 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Angels 2, A's 0

At Oakland, Calif., Ed Figueroa pitched a four-hitter for his second shutout and seventh victory in leading California to a 2-0 triumph over the A's.

Twins 3, Rangers 1

At Bloomington, Minn., Eric Soderholm singled home a run in the eighth inning to lead the Twins to a 3-1 victory over Texas.

Reds 6, Padres 3

At San Diego, pinch-hitter Merv Rettenmund's two-run double triggered a three-run seventh inning which enabled Cincinnati to defeat the Padres 6-3, before 49,618 fans—largest crowd ever to watch a baseball game at San Diego Stadium. Two San Diego errors also figured

prominently in the Reds scoring as four of the Cincinnati runs were unearned.

Pirates 5, Cubs 4

At Chicago, Richie Little hit two homers and Pittsburgh swiped a four-run ninth inning for a 5-4 victory over the Cubs.

Phillies 10, Mets 7

At Philadelphia, Ollie Brown and Garry Maddox had four hits apiece to pace an 18-4 attack that sparked the Phillies to a 10-7 victory over the New York Mets in the second game for a sweep of their doubleheader. Greg Luzinski drove in two runs with a double and his 22d homer and Ron Schaefer pitched a four-hitter to pace the Phils to an 8-2 triumph in the opener.

Dodgers 3, Giants 4

At Los Angeles, Dave Lopes two-out single scored rookie John Hale from second base in the eighth inning to give the Dodgers a 3-4 victory over San Francisco.

Braves 4, Astros 2

At Atlanta, Vic Carrell and Ralph Garr hit three-run homers to power the Braves to an 8-4 victory over Houston in the second game for a sweep of their doubleheader. Darrell Evans scored twice and drove in a run to lead the Braves to a 4-3 victory in the opener and Ray Sadecki got his first triumph as a Brave.

Expos 3, Cards 6

At St. Louis, John Curtis and Al Hrabosky combined to pitch a four-hitter, and Reggie Smith, involved in a fight during the first game, doubled home a fourth-inning run as the Cardinals nipped Montreal, 1-0 and gained a split of a doubleheader. Tony Scott's two-out triple started a two-run fifth inning, and the Expos rode the eight-hit pitching of Dennis Blair and Dan Werthner to a 3-0 victory in the first game.

Costa Joins WFL

PORTLAND, Ore., July 6 (UPI)—Dave Costa, a 13-year pro, signed a World Football League contract with the Portland Thunder, a team spokesman said Friday. Costa, defensive tackle, began his pro career in 1963 with Oakland of the National Football League.

Stargell Stars as Pirates Rout Cubs, 18-12

CHICAGO, July 6 (UPI)—Willie Stargell, hitting his 36th career homer, and Al Oliver each collected four hits and drove in three runs today to lead the Pittsburgh Pirates in its biggest offense of the year, an 18-12 clobbering of the Chicago Cubs in the first half of a scheduled doubleheader. The nightcap was rained out.

The Pirates, with 20 hits off five Chicago pitchers, scored in each of the first eight innings. The Cubs collected 18 hits off four Pirate hurlers.

The Pirates built a 6-3 lead in the first 3 1/2 innings for starting pitcher Larry Demery before the Cubs scored four times in the fourth to take a 7-6 lead as Rick Monday's two-run homer was the big blow. But Ken Fralling gave up a two-run pinch-homer to Bob

Robertson in the fifth for an 8-7 Pirate lead.

Astros 6, Braves 2

At Atlanta, J.R. Richard drove in two runs with his first homer of the season and a single and gave up only four hits in seven innings to lead Houston to a 6-2 victory over the Braves.

Phillies 10, Mets 7

At Philadelphia, Greg Luzinski increased his league RBI lead by knocking in four runs with a double and a single to pace the Phils to an 8-5 victory over the New York Mets. Luzinski raised his total to 72 for the season.

Dodgers 5, Giants 1

At Los Angeles, left-hander Doug Rau had a no-hitter until Chris Speler led off the eighth inning with a single, and the Dodgers scored four times in the first inning to beat San Francisco, 5-1.

Yanks 6, Orioles 1

At New York, Roy White's two-run double sparked a four-run eighth inning helped carry the Yankees to a 4-3 triumph over the Cards.

Red Sox 5, Indians 3

At Cleveland, a three-run homer by Oscar Gamble, a two-run shot by George Hendrick and a blast by Boog Powell powered the Indians to an 11-10 victory and a doubleheader split with the Boston Red Sox before the largest crowd in the major leagues this season—68,781. Bob Heise, who had only six runs batted in this season, drove in three runs in the opener to give the Red Sox a 5-3 triumph.

Tigers 3, Brewers 2

At Detroit, Mickey Lolich survived a 12-hit attack to win his 10th game and rightfielder Leon Roberts threw out the tying run at the plate to complete an eighth inning double play that preserved the Tigers' 3-2 victory over Milwaukee in the first game of a doubleheader.

The Tigers scored three runs in the first inning with the aid of two errors, Willie Horton singled home a run in the second and Detroit pushed across two more runs in the fourth on a home run by Ron LeFlore and a run-scoring double by Bill Frechan.

White Sox 9, Royals 3

At Kansas City, Bucky Dent smashed a two-run double, sparking a four-run second inning and starting the Chicago White Sox to a 9-3 victory over the Royals. Claude Osteen, 4-6, registered his third victory of the season over the Royals, scattering six hits.

Rangers 4, Twins 2

At Bloomington, Minn., a two-run homer by Toby Harrah and six-hit pitching by Clyde Wright combined to give Texas a 4-2 victory over the Twins in the first game of a doubleheader. Wright, with relief help in the eighth inning, won his first decision of the season after three straight losses.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0

Minnesota 121 000 000-8 10 0

Baek, Embarger (7), Pouchett (6), Kegel (4) and Sundberg (3) for Borgmann (4), L-Baek (1-2), HR-Ford (1st, 9th).

(Second Game)

Texas 000 001 000-1 10 0

Minnesota 000 000 000-0 0 0

Hartgen (15-3) and Pruitt (6) for Wile (4), Burroughs (6) and Red Borgmann (4), L-Curtis (4-3), HR-Ford (10th), Burroughs (10th).

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Hartgen (15-3) and Pruitt (6) for Wile (4), Burroughs (6) and Red Borgmann (4), L-Curtis (4-3), HR-Ford (10th), Burroughs (10th).

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Minnesota 000 000 000-0 0 0

Hartgen (15-3) and Pruitt (6) for Wile (4), Burroughs (6) and Red Borgmann (4), L-Curtis (4-3), HR-Ford (10th), Burroughs (10th).

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Hartgen (15-3) and Pruitt (6) for Wile (4), Burroughs (6) and Red Borgmann (4), L-Curtis (4-3), HR-Ford (10th), Burroughs (10th).

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Minnesota 000 000 000-0 0 0

Hartgen (15-3) and Pruitt

